New Series. Vol. I. No. 24.

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Winthrop, Maine, Saturday Morning, June 18, 1842.

Whole No. 492 .

### Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate,

Is published every Saturday Morning, by WILLIAM NOYES. To whom all letters on business must be directed.

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Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest accepta-tion of the word.—Talleyrand.



# MAINE FARMER.

### Who wants a thousand Dollars?

Poor Printer to be sure, and a great deal more if he can get it. Heavy payments become due for paper-help, apparatus needed in the office, and O! the times-money scarce and every body in need est and remark as it did in the days of our Grandof it. But some of you have got a little. It cannot fathers. Sailors and farmers are dependant upon be all annihilated. It only ceases to circulate, as it for their immediate success in business. the waters do in a cold time, and we know the trou- For the past month up to the 10th inst. It has ble of pumping at a frozen well. There are a been dry and cool. On the 10th a warm rain comgreat many of our subscribers who have got a little menced, with wind from the South. During the which they are not in particular need of, and which night it veered round northerly, and on the 11th may be done any time, during the present month, they would have paid us long ago, if they had only we had an exceedingly cold storm. The peaks of and will make excellent food for cattle during the been reminded of it. To such, therefore, we ap- the mountains in the far north were covered with peal in great confidence that we shall not cry in snow, and a few flakes ventured to shew themvain. Send it along before we get into the clutch- selves in this vicinity. A large quantity of rain of fodder for sheep, and I am inclined to the opines of the lawyer, and have to pay it all out for his fell. On the 12th it was clear and pleasant, but ion, that they are nearly, if not quite, as cheap as tender mercies, when it does come, instead of to our cool. The frosts have had a hack at some of the creditors who need and deserve it. The smallest beans but the damage done is not very extensive. or rather supply the want of hay by planting more favors of the kind will be duly appreciated, ac- The apple trees bloomed very full indeed and the potatoes, sowing ruta bagas, sugar beets &c., all of knowledged and credited, for we are really in want, promise of fruit, as far as that goes is very good. and are therefore in a much more grateful mood, than we shall be, by and by when you all pay up

# "Aim High"

Reading an old book the other day, we met with this laconic advice. "Aim high."

but be sure to aim at something. "Aim your ar- shaken, if not, do gentlemen, let us hear from you. row at the sun," said an ambitious man once to his It is a subject of much interest to us. Do also let friend. "and if you do not hit it, you will have the us have a better tax act, than has been seen in the satisfaction of seeing your arrow fly higher than if New England States. you did'nt poise it so high." All that is well enough, if the object is to see who shall throw the highest. We think that it is better to aim right. MR. EDITOR :- I recently heard a farmer speak Have an object in view .- Lay out a plan to be ac- of being at the trouble, and expense of putting up complished: and then calculate the means for do- scare crows in his cornfield. I can tell him that self with the idea that you were not altogether was to strew over the soil in my cornfield, about a driven along the current of life, as hundreds and peck of corn, more or less, according to the size of niggers, will do more in one day, than ten ed with what is the most successful method of culthousands are, by a blind impulse. Loudon says, my field. All can see that the crows would prefer and it is a remark worth remembering—"The cer- that, to being at the trouble of digging up the corn to this, many have had an opportunity, and what is jects, associated minds and concentrated action tain way of obtaining any thing, is, to be impressed with the necessity of possessing it, either to avoid the evil of being without it, or to satisfy the desires of others as to ourselves or our own desires."

He also adds. "that there is scarcely any thing that a rational man can desire that he may not ob- B's note for \$1000 payable in three years, secured tain by maintaining on his mind a powerful im- by a mortgage. At the end of three years I called pression of the necessity of obtaining it, pursuing on B. for payment, B refused, I commenced an acthe means of attainment with unceasing persever- tion for possession and obtained Ex'on, sent an ofance, and keeping alive that enthusiasm and ardor ficer on to the farm and secured it. B ran off to which always accompanies powerful desires." In Texas and left me to father the loss of the use of pursuing the business of life, therefore-first have my farm for four years, for it took me one to get a business to pursue. In prosecuting your plans "Aim high" and have a high object to aim at, and the highest object should be utility, and the more taxes for \$1000 money at interest in addition? useful the higher will be the mark.

# Premature Falling of Apples.

MR. EDITOR:-In a former paper, there is one who is desirous to know how to prevent apple trees from shedding or casting their fruit in an untimely manner, or in other words to prevent their falling off while small. I must acknowledge that some kinds of fruit are better bearers than others, and perhaps from no apparent cause that has yet been discovered; but two things attended to and nearly all trees and kinds of fruit will become at least tolerable bearers. The old high top sweetings, or the be a poor bearer as any, and as subject to what he complains of, as any, in consequence of their right up shape. Trim your trees so as to spread the bearing limbs as much horizontally as possible, and if twist a large wire around the body of the tree, or buds. This is the best remedy I know of. One tion of trees bearing. The perpendicular limbs are saved, and the horizontal ones cut, where the contrary should be practiced.

### Prospects for Hay.

It is now pretty certain that the crop of hay in this County and some of the other Counties on the coast, will not be very large. The severe drowth of last year injured the grass very much. The first snow that we had at the commencement of winter was followed by rain, formed an ice which gave the grass in many places a "bear hug" which destroyed it, and the lack of snow during the latter part of winter killed much more. In addition to all these casualties, the exceedingly dry May that we have just passed through prevented what was left from growing as much as is usual, so that we cannot expect very heavy burthens.

In upper Oxford and some of the upper Co's where even if they are put in now, may yield a good crop, Why, who in this world do you think, but the time to come.

# The Weather.

This continues to be a subject of as much inter-

### Taxation System.

MR. EDITOR:-In a late number of the Farmer a correspondent submitted several questions on the subject of taxation. I supposed that some of your mortgagee, monied correspondents would, ere this, have shown him his errors, if such they were. But Aye, that's well enough, -you may aim high, from their silence, I should think their views are

# Scare Crows

ing it, and if you fail, why you can console your- the best and cheapest scare crow that ever I tried, -unless they love to work better than I do.

AN OLD FARMER.

# Taxes on Mortgaged Property.

MR. HOLMES :- Sir, I sold a farm to B. and took possession, to pay one year's taxes and a bill of cost. Will common honesty say I ought to pay May 14, '42. FAIR PLAY.

# Flowing Fresh Meadow.

MR. Holmes :- The question which was asked deed .- ED. ome time since, had escaped my recollection until I was reminded of it by you. "How late will it answer to flow fresh meadow in the spring ?" I have not the paper before me, and may not be exact in the wording. No exact time can be stated which may be safe every year, unless it be an early day in the season. As to the flowing of fresh neadow or peat land, it has been doubted by some in Massachusetts, whether it ever need be flowed summer sweeting, as it is sometimes called, may after it has been properly reclaimed, but when intended to be kept for grass principally, I am of the opinion that flowing is on the whole beneficial, because the mud when thoroughly saturated with water is enlarged, and if the water is speedily drawn they do not bear well, tie a strong pack thread, or off, the soil is left lighter, and there is more or less sediment left by the water. Was I desirous of setake out a quarter of an inch of bark all around the curing the most possible benefit from water, I shoud body of the tree, at the time of the greatest flow of choose to have the land often flowed and then the sap, or in any other way obstruct the downward speedily drawn off. Grass may be injured by conpassage of the sap, and it will tend to the bearing tinual flowing in the spring before the water gets much warmed. It certainly makes the grass later, horizontal limb will bear more fruit than a hundred for it is kept back by flowing, but it is not materialthat have a right up direction, for the good reason ly injured until the water becomes somewhat warm that the sap is obstructed in its downward passage. in the spring. Cold water does not generally in-The common manner of trimming is a great preven- jure any thing. Warm water will kill bushes, trees or grass as certainly as fire, except some kinds of water grasses which will grow in wet meadows. Live Fences of Hedges.

Live Hedges of the Eaglish Heavison of Hedges of the H No meadow will bear or raise a good kind of grass

we are now suffering under an uncommon drouth for the season. I am informed by several persons, who have resided a number of years in this part of the snow continued till late, we understand grass the world, that the last month (May) has been more looks well. It will be well for those farmers who dry, than any within their recollection. Grass is can do it, to put in as many substitutes for hav as much of it winter killed, or I think rather, spring they can. Oats-Barley-Buckwheat and potatoes, killed, as the ground was not frozen when the snow fell last fall, and as it left the ground quite early, and be of essential service. Ruta baga and En- the grass was for a long time this spring, exposed glish turnips will do well if not planted for some to the process of freezing and thawing alternately, which I believe may account for it. If we may be indulged, in forming an opinion upon present prospects, there will not be more than half a crop of hay, and most of our farmers think this is too high an

those parts of the mowing fields, on which the grass to the community much of moral improvement, and has suffered most, and sowing them with oats,—this social enjoyment, as well as pecuniary advantage. winters, and if oats and peas are sown, and cut just before they are ripe, they afford the very best kind hay. We may also remedy in a great measure, which make excellent fodder, both for cattle and sheep, and are easily raised, especially the ruta bagas and sugar beets; I have raised them both for exceeded six cents per bushel.

Unless some method like this is adopted by farmers generally, in this section, I believe it will be mpossible to keep much more than one half of the stock they now have, during the next winter.

Although many, very many, are complaining of the make reparation for all, and in some cases, if not on the general average, better our condition.

ges to all such as had land to clear. There never has been a better time for burning, and the way that are these relative peculiarities; to discover what are these productions of the earth, I assure you, I verily believe that one man with a set of niggers, will do more in one day, than ten set of niggers, will do more in one day, than ten to make ourselves acquainted with what is the most successful method of cultivation.

It is to discover what are these relative peculiarities; to discover what are these relative peculiarities; to discover what are these productions of the earth, to discover what are these relative peculiarities; to discover what are these rel lands, which for years past, have been so wet, especially in the spring of the year, that it could not be done to any advantage whatever, and in many

So Sir, if we first look upon that side of the picture, and then on this. I am fully of the belief, that our direct advantage and benefit, if we but improve that which we consider a calamity. A. BARTON. ering our invitation. Garland, June 4, 1842.

Nors .- We understand that in the upper part of Oxford County, where the snow was deep last winter, and laid on late, that grass looks very well in-

# Self Sufficiency.

the Piscataguis agricultural Society at Sangerville, as published in the Farmer of the 28th of May, 1842, miums on all branches of industry contemplated because it is so true as to the inhabitants of my in the enterprise, (including all the skill and ingeas published in the Farmer of the 28th of May, 1842, own, and it shows the Doctor to be an observing man. I copy it, that we may look around us, and see how many characters of the first named kind we have in this town, even in Winthrop.

"3d. There are in the world a self satisfied, all sufficient race, who know enough already, and cannot recollect the time when they did not, such men will never know any thing as they ought to know it. I would as soon undertake to bale out the ocean with a clam shell, as to attempt the improve ment of such men. But there are a goodly number of a far different mould, who believe their attain-

# To the Agriculturists of the County of Oxford.

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned, Trustees of the Agricultural Society of Oxford County, respectfully address you on the subject of the formation of that Society, to congratulate you on the result, and to solicit your aid in effecting the great object it has in viey, by your voluntary and hearty co-operation. We have placed great hope on this; and we have confidence to believe, that, as to a large portion of on brother farmers, we shall not be disappointed. Self-interest only, it would seem, would be sufficient to secure this co-operation; and in this instance, that self-interest would be not only justifiable but praiseworthy, -a rational motive -a boun-Be this as it may. The grass compared with that we address ourselves. The honor of our counlast year, must be short indeed-I know of no bet- ty is in no small degree dependant on our instituter mode to remedy this defect, than by plowing up ting the enterprise, and on its success; and we do believe that from such success there will flow out

We are almost alone among our sister Counties in the formation of this Institution. The evidence of their utility may be conspicuously seen in the results of their measures. Kennebec took the lead in effective operation, and she stands foremost in the fruits of her doings, Somerset, close in her wake, is reaping the fruits of her enterprize. Cumberland, old and honorable in all things else, long suffered her sisters to distance her in this, but, s now waking up to the subject and aspiring to the standing she ought long since to have dignified. Other counties are feeling the spirit of emulation, and manifesting it by corresponding action. Shall down on all the State around and view our peacefour years past, and their cost in the cellar, has nev- ful streams winding through our rich vallies, shall we not indulge the reasonable ambition that our will soften it. It is no doubt true, that in some respects, we have fewer advantages than some oth-

tivating those productions.

The Trustees believe, to effect these great ob-

still better, improved it, to plow up and cultivate are necessary. We therefore appeal to you for the lands which for years past have been so wet. esbelieve it will be your pleasure to give: your -vour good will, and a very little of your money. cases these lands were the richest part of their We expect these confidently; shall we be disaping match, &c., on the first anniver ary, Oct. 1842. at such place as the Directors may designate. To this drouth of which so much complaint is made, make such an exhibition respectable in appearance, is not only right, (for all things are so, which are ordered by an All wise Providence.) but that is for our united farming community. To leave our enterprise to the support of the few, who have gone forward to institute it, we will not believe to it as we ought to do, and use our best endeavors be the result to which you will come, when consid-

Such a conclusion, you must well know, would be a death blow to the cause : fixing on Oxford the disgrace of a destitution of that public spirit that would enable her to sustain an institution which she most needs for the promotion of her greatest temporal good. We will indulge no fears of this; but rather view

in pleasing anticipations our list of members increasing by the names of our substantial Farmers and Mechanics, our Treasury filling, our measures MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to quote from the Hon. James Bates' Address before the members of the Piscataguis agricultural Society at Sangerville. which will enable the Trustees to offer such prenuity of our wives and daughters,) as will render the first Agricultural Exhibition and Ploughing Match in Oxford honorable to the County, beneficial to her citizens, and a promise of great advan-

# SAMUEL F. BROWN, JEDEDIAH BURBANK, TRUSTEES.

asparagus is a marine plant, it will flourish much plying this at the time of weeding, the weeds e destroyed, and thereby much labor will be sav-

question involves more important consequences to ting those called farmers, who doubt if any thing the people of this county than this. Yet who knows, valuable has recently been, or can be, learned, benor who can presume to tell, what progress the farmers are making in their all-important employment? In other pursuits, we are kept well informed, by the

and mechanical trades; and is all right, perhaps, be reasonably expected from a century of merely provided that this course does not serve to give an undue importance to certain branches of business, the light of science. It is this light that is needed. to the neglect of agriculture. When the whole newspaper press of a country unitedly magnify ceror the hands that labor at the nicest mechanism, tain branches of business, and urge the importance of young men's learning mechanical trades, and of young women's going into factories, there is some fear that the thing may, ere long, be found to have

train of reflection, but to answer, partially, the question propounded by my text. It is stated by tity in a soil, as to render it sterile. Such lands Judge Buel, in his introductory chapter to the Farmers' Companion, that the annual value of the promers' Companion, that the annual value of the produce of agriculture in England, amounts to an average of one hundred and forty dollars for each person employed, of all ages, men, women and children. If we suppose three-fifths of the population of this State to be employed in Agriculture, and that agricultural labor produces as much here as labor in England, the annual value of our agricultural produce is forty-two millions of dollars. Apply the same rule to Penobscot, and we have four ments which plants require of the primitive earths; millions, two hundred thousand dollars. And yet in otherwise it would not have sustained crops or inviview of these facts, those who write to enlighten ted cultivation to the point of exhaustion. us on the subject of Political Economy, and the "developement of our resources," are accustomed to enumerate, first, ship-building, which varies from one to two and a half millions per annum; next, lumber, which may produce from two to three millions; then we have lime, which may yield half a million; and then comes our nater paper, our grantas on the subject of Political Economy, and the

Although many, very many, are complaining of the prospect for grass, hay &c., yet it does no good to despair, a little extra exertion, will in a great measure cure or prevent the coming evil, and perhaps ure cure or prevent the coming evil, and perhaps are cure or prevent the coming evil, and perhaps the state; but in other respects we have greater. Who would barter off his high hill pasture for a sandy plain? Who would exchange in a third, and the families number thirty, and contain about 150 persons. The time is three years.

This spring has been one of uncommon advantages to all such as had land to clear. There never to the undersigned, that our first great object is to

was insufficient to winter the stock then kept; nine active, and is not restrained, the materials produpersons being purchasers, but the quantity not known. The hay and other fodder produced the past season, was sufficient to winter the stock now the incumbent crop is left to suffice some degree of names-your advice-your experience-your labor kept, and the quantity sold and now for sale, ex- want in the midst of its growth and perhaps starceeds two hundred tons. The improvements in til- vation at its close, where plenty has been wasted. lage I omit to mention, but it must be obvious that To regulate this power then, by promoting its acpointed? The Society voted, at its meeting on the 18th ult., to hold a fair, with a Cattle Show, Ploughtended and profitable tillage. This improvement where it is too active, may require the best judghas been made with a decreased and fluctuating ment of the farmer; and whether he recognise the

One thing more. In 1839, the number of agri-those two extremes.

The under-draining and subsoil-plawing of comcultural papers taken by persons who now reside here, was two, taken in one family, namely, The pact and heavy or wet land, confers a double bene-New England Farmer, and the Maine Farmer. fit. By sinking the water, and admitting air or at-New England Farmer, and the Maine Farmer in fifteen mospheric influence to a greater depth in the mospheric influence to a greater depth in the mospheric influence to a greater depth in the families, viz: One N. E. Farmer, two Maine Farmer its decomposing power is promoted, by which the insoluble, and a more extended range is also given insoluble, and a more extended range is also given the process, the mer and Mechanic's Advocate, five Monthly Far-mer—three Farmer's Monthly Visitor—one Massa-to the roots of the plants. Under this process, the chusetts Ploughman-six Boston Cultivator, two character of the soil changes, and its products Genesee Farmer and three Albany Cultivator. So change;—cold land becomes warm—aquatic plant-much for Glenburn and "Book Farming."

A GLENBURN FARMER. Bangor Courier.

# Renovation of Exhausted Soils. (Concluded.)

An important question comes up then, as to the most valuable plant to be grown as a fertilizer; and this inquiry can be solved with precision only by the practical chemist. Clover is justly held in high estimation. It has a large array of leaves, and pre-

things shall be exactly even, only one shall have six acres of fresh meadow land, and he shall cut it every year and make the best of it he can. What would be the difference in their estates in thirty years? it is supposed the six acres of meadow will cream or butter, and less of that, than good yellow milk as they call it. I am always for a few words night, or on a cloudy day, by a special cream or butter, and less of that, than good yellow milk as they call it. I am always for a few words night, or on a cloudy day, by a special cream or butter, and less of that, than good yellow milk as they call it. I am always for a few words night, or on a cloudy day, by a special cream or butter, and less of that, than good yellow milk as they call it. I am always for a few words night, or on a cloudy day, by a special cream or butter, and less of that, than good yellow milk as they call it. I am always for a few words night, or on a cloudy day, by the sun shines.

Dr. Dean recommends salt as an excellent manure for asparagus, and the quantity which he naure for asparagus, and the quantity which he scape of geine. It gives, indeed, a plain the rate of 160 bushels to the acre.—Far. Jour.

What are the Farmers Doing?

The question which 1 have taken for my text, is an important consequences to the exhaustion among growing crops; and also for the exhaustion among ferties of cut when the sun shines.

The until house of the words and the quantity which he naure for days and

In other pursuits, we are kept well informed, by the newspaper press, of what is doing. If a vessel is launched, or a new frame set up, or a team is sent to the lumber lot, the account is published to keep the people advised of what is doing in these important branches, ship-building and lumbering. This is true, also, of many branches of manufactures and serve manu

exhaustion or mere poverty. Water or substances It is not my purpose, however, to pursue this deleterious to vegetation, or which preserve the illions, two hundred thousand dollars. And yet, in otherwise it would not have sustained crops or invi-

we not indulge the reasonable ambition that our standard of agriculture should take an attitude honorable to our elevated location?—Let it not be said that our hills are barren, when we can make them bear; that our soil is hard, when the plough will soften it. It is no doubt true, that in some we not indulge the reasonable ambition that our standard of agriculture should take an attitude honorable to our elevated location?—Let it not be said that our hills are barren, when we can make them bear; that our soil is hard, when the plough will soften it. It is no doubt true, that in some location is an attitude in a natural state and where cultivated in a natural state and where cul ceive into its original elements, the vegetable mat-I come now to my main purpose, which is, to answer the question, "What are the farmers doing, on the Pushaw Pond in Glenburn?" This territo-That there are peculiarities in every County, favorable and unfavorable, in their natural condition, cannot be denied. We must admit it, and we claim it to be a principle affecting our condition. It seems, In 1839, the fodder produced the year previous, tary manures. But if this digestive power is too population The number of families removed principle or not, his success may depend much upom this district in the time named, is eleven, on his practise according with it. Clay or hard pan and the number of persons sixty-one, while the on the one hand, and porous sands on the other, afamilies moved in and now here, are six, and the like require his mechanical skill to render them fernumber of persons thirty. Of these thirty families, tile, or place them on a par with those soils which twenty-three are engaged more or less in lumber- the revolutions and currents open the earth's surface, have compounded at a happy distance between

pact and heavy or wet land, confers a double benetation-and land even but moderately heavy is much improved. This result is seen where swampy or heavy lands are "thoroughly drained," and the cause seems directly traceable to the quickening and solutive effect of atmospheric influence, admitted to act upon the roots of the growing plants and the inert vegetable matter, to a good depth beneath the On the other hand, the roller, on very light and

porous lands, effects equal benefits by an opposit process. By compressing the surface, (not to hardness, but giving it more compactness,) the air is in some measure excluded, and the digestive power of the soil is less active, moisture is better retained, SAMUEL F. BROWN,
JEDEDIAH BURBANK,
L. F. BEALE,
June 3, 1842.

Oxford Dem.

SALT ON ASPARAGUS answers the double purpose manuring the plants and killing the weeds. As paragus is a marine plant, it will flourish much efter by a liberal application of salt, and by apying this at the time of weeding, the weeds will efter by a liberal application of salt, and by apying this at the time of weeding, the weeds will effects of clover will be saveraged and thereby much-labor will be saveraged and the salarge array of leaves, and presents a large array of leaves, and presents a large array of leaves, and presents a large surface of appropria ing organs to the atmosphere, and may or may not be the best plant we have for the purpose of fertilizing, it has, however, obtained the distinction of being called "the soil is less active, moisture is better retained, and the ready escape of geine as it assumes a gase-out state, prevented—and the fine roots of young grasses, instead of striking into vacancies to grasp at empty space, and be followed and parched up to the purpose of the time of weath," and accounts of the fertilizing the weight of wheat," and accounts of the fertilizing the weight of wheat, and accounts of the fertilizing the soil is less active, moisture is better retained, and the ready escape of geine as it assumes a gase-out state, prevented—and the fine roots of young grasses, have been published, which go very far to support the estimated to take hold of which affords are the first drying winds, find protection from the support the estimated to take hold of which affords are the first drying winds, find protection from the support the estimated to take hold of which affords are the first drying winds, find protection from the support the estimated to take hold of which affords are the first drying winds, find protection from the support the estimated to take hold of which affords are the f plants of inferior character, weeds even, should not benefitted, even at the expense of being told in a kind manner, of their faults."

I quote this, not because the whole address was not valuable to every one who thinks; but to see if we cannot make even such as the Hon. gentleman deepaired of, think of something aside from their own self importance. I know the difficulty. I proposed to one such, to take the Farmer, and told him that if he would say at the year's end (if he would read it at all,) that he nor his family were the see of the salt should be applied to the land at the time of sowing the asparagus or a short time previous, the soil might be so saturated with it as to friends—foragers upon the atmosphere—gathering we almost time previous, the soil might be so saturated with it as to reviewed as "pests to the farmer," so long as they do not interfere with his growing crops; but as friends—foragers upon the atmosphere—gathering we almost time previous, the soil might be so saturated with it as to reviewed as "pests to the farmer," so long as they do not interfere with his growing crops; but as friends—foragers upon the atmosphere—gathering we almost the time of sowing the asparagus. or a short time previous, the soil might be so saturated with it as to reviewed as "pests to the farmer," so long as they do not interfere with his growing crops; but as time friends—foragers upon the atmosphere—gathering we almost the time of sowing the asparagus. Or a short time previous, the soil might be so saturated with it as to triends—foragers upon the atmosphere—gathering the heavy is growing crops; but as the time of sowing the asparagus or a short time previous, the soil might be so saturated with it as to reviewed as "pests to the farmer," so long as they do not interfere with his growing crops; but as to the time of sowing the asparagus. The character, weeds even, should not heavy long the asparagus to the farmer, as the sound as the time of sowing the asparagus. The character, weeds even, should not on the time of sowing the asparagus. The character, weeds as "p

therefore, there is mingled with a dry soil, of well decomposed vegetable matter, whether it be from the better the soil will preserve a suitable degree of moisture to sustain growing plants in time of drought; while in a moist soil, the increase of geine may cause excess of moisture, and increase the necessities of under-draining. The result from this property of geine, is highly beneficial in the first case, and in some measure supercedes the necessity of mixing clay with a sandy soil to effect the same object; but in the moist soil, is in some degree pernicious, unless the proper remedy be applied.

Itlis not to be expected that land nearly reduced to stertility can be brought up, and made fertile at once, without extraordinary means. If the process be, to fertilize entirely from the atmosphere, it is a work of time: for the first series of plants will of necessity be feeble in their early growth, and the difficulty of obtaining these, if clover and grass is first attempted, is sometimes increased by the adversity of the season. Under favorable circumstances, two full years unimpaired growth, stimulated by light annual dressing of plaster, should be given before a crop is attempted, after which an immediate repetition of the same process will, in most cases be required before a sufficient amount of vegetable matter is accumulated to allow of cropping with the best advantage or a due regard to the best economy. After this point is attained, a crop may be taken from the land annually, if a suitable rotation is observed, and a proper part of the growth of each season left for plowing under; that is, if corn is taken, the stalks should be left; if English grain, an after-growth, of grass and weeds; or if clover or entire year's growth be devoted to the purpose of fertilization; otherwise deterioration takes place, which is inconsistent with good management. This long proces may frequently be shortened to advantage by the aid of muck or manure, or both according to the attendant circumstances of location and means.

Ripe crops are doubtless more efficient for fertilizing than green crops; at least, so Nature, who is said to be "no niggard," has taught us by example, in preparing the earth for the abode of men and animals. The philosophy of this has been given by Dr. Dana, and published in Mr Colman's

The roller may be regarded as indispensable to the profitable cultivation of sandy or light lands, The free use of a fine harrow or of a heavy bush will settle the soil in some degree; but at best, those implements are poor substitutes for the rollar, as a means of giving that compactness near the surface necessary to preserve for the growing plants the decomposing matter beneath; which as it takes a gaseous form, is by every outlet ever seeking to escape. The amount of fertilizing matgreat, however difficult it may be of exact ascer ainment; and justly entitles these soils to the title of evaporating soils, rather than that of "leechventing this great loss of fertifizing matter, would more than outweigh the entire benefit usually decay in these soils, which will, and can, continue so free avenues of access to the decaying matter— plea of protection to "home industry." whether it be the fibre of unremoved roots of plants which somewhat in proportion as it is confined,

the work of evaporation; as it not only prepares the crude substances in the manure for rapid dissolution, but seizing upon the inert vegetable matter in the soil, neutralizes its acidity, and in reducing it to a soluble state, effects perhaps as much in the vicinity. The modern method of raising days, as unaided spontaneous decomposition does chase the "protected" article. Without the existin weeks. The effect of this is seen in the large ence of such a duty, the consumer could purchase the attic with these very duty free wools. A fact of our indebtedness to other nations shows and sharp, to cut one-eightieth of inch; or e- in the building of the Bunker Hill Monniearly growth of stalks, and diminutive starved crop corn in the markets of London and Liverpool for few kinds we will here describe, (specimens a disgraceful disregard to the most common qual to cut 300 inches in length per minute, ment, is by the use of a set of stout tackle of ears, where corn is planted over a small quantity of uncompounded quick manure, on dry sandy land of medium quality. And so sure is this result, that some farmers will not apply manure for a corn crop on pine plains, thinking it injurious, productive of stalks only; whereas the not of the products of the people. That is to say, a productive of stalks only; whereas the not of the products of the soil, with the means of ingring and products of the people. That is to say, a little of the people of which is operated by a great help to the poor.

The money collected for duties comes unequal to, that our legislators may have, what is of home industry. With such vast agriculation of the under a speed of 2000. There can hard truly be found such an article as a circular saw, what is necessary to be done.)

The money collected for duties comes unequal to, that our legislators may have, what is of home industry. With such vast agriculation of the under a speed of 2000. There can hard truly be found such an article as a circular saw, what is necessary to be done.)

Ist, Smyrna Wool—4 samples, a little of the poor.

The money collected for duties comes unequal to, that our legislators may have, what is of home industry. With such vast agriculation, that our legislators may have, what is of home industry. The money collected for duties comes unequal to, that our legislators may have, what is of home industry. The money collected for duties comes unequal to, that our legislators may have, what is of home industry. The money collected for duties comes unequal to, that our legislators may have, what is of home industry. The money collected for duties comes unequal to, that our legislators may have, what is of home industry. The money collected for duties comes unequal to, the continuous contin ing in such cases, is not justly attributable to the expenses of the expenses of manure, but to its uncombined or unskillful task to adjust them consumer than Beunos Ayres of manure, but to its uncombined or unskillful when unwashed and richard when unwashed when unwashed and r application, and the subsequent mismanagement of the soil. It is said by Dr. Dana, to be this prop- equivalent for what they pay, it is an indirect and judge that this wool would be used for the stead of paying our foreign debts in our own adjusted, and gives due attention to the suberty of ammonia which renders animal manure so expensive way of taxing a part only, and the sysvaluable in neutralizing the acidity of peat and tem never ought to be tolerated in a government and Bakewell sheep. One specimen is finer goods in the same way, we allow ourselves to a circular saw, is to have the teeth kept sharp only at one end; and when it is at a certain swamp muck in compost, and preparing those substances for immediate use; and it is doubtless this
sign and profession.

and well adjusted, and to give the saw a
be drained of the precious metals, our curand well adjusted, and to give the saw a
be drained of the precious metals, our curand well adjusted, and to give the saw a
be drained of the precious metals, our curand well adjusted, and to give the saw a
be drained of the precious metals, our curstrong but moderate motion.—[Am Mech.] property which accounts for the long known, but sign and profession.

never been treated with manure. The roller provides against excessive action and evaporation, by closing the pores or interstices in such measures as to hold in partial duress the mat- tective system. ter beneath, for the more exclusive and more lasting benefit of the growing plants, and its efficiency ults and consequences of gross violations of the laws in this respect, and in securing the primal growth of clover or grasses for enriching the soil, seem to leave little doubt that it is an indispensable implewhether exhausted or fresh. Soils sufficiently upon us by a reduction of the tarriff is all humbug.

System of reciprocity must be adopted, or the apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and compact to give suitable protection and mechanical apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to am; this produces a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to am; this produces a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to am; this produces a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to am; this produces a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to am; this produces a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to am to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks, and to a partial vaccular apprentice, he must advertise for weeks are apprenticed apprentic compact to give suitable protection and mechanical Making railroads alone, has done more to distress which we have on our table, are pretty much periencing must continue. All that Amerisupport to young grasses, do not require rolling, except to reset grasses or grain thrown out by frost, or to give a smooth finish after seeding, which can or to give a smooth finish after seeding, which can the abelition of forty tarriffs. The true cause of our the elight time from the cond of which we doing by them. That such is not the fact, or to give a smooth finish after seeding, which can be done with good effect on heavy lands, only when the surface lumps are friable; and lands free from excess of moisture, and sufficiently porous to the abelition of forty tarriffs. The true cause of our present difficulties lays in other reasons than the have spoken—may be cleansed by washing, and fit to be made into Flannels, coarse Woolies charged on our principal articles of pro-

lands, as seen in the grass sward that follows the senting as it frequently does, a verdant stripe amid act of Congress. a lifeless waste.

In discussing thus far, the subject of "renovating exhausted lands," I have, Mr Editor, strayed into other fields almost imperceptibly, and have been led to say much more than I intended to, or perhaps than may be thought worth a place in your journal. And lest I should give still further occasion for the use of your "editorial shears," I will omit the detail and result of some small experiments which I did intend to give as further evidence in the case, or to illustrate some of the principles recited.

Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM CLARK, JR. Northampton, March, 1842.

pleasures .- Everett.

# Objections to a High Tariff.

Mr. HOLMES:-I have seen quite a number of the views expressed by all your correspondents as 000,000 lbs. well as the articles selected from other papers are Last week we considered briefly the imporall on one side.\*

the adoption of this policy protect the laboring classes and enable them successfully to prosecute the various branches of trade on a permanent basis, that will secure to them a just reward for their labor? Third Report of the Agriculture of Massachuse tts. the most correct way of answering the question, is to refer to facts derived from experiments in the adoption of high duties where the system has been cents and Monteviedo, washed and clean for tally ignorant of the true theory and scientific tally ignorant of the laboring classes, it fleeces, clean, sold for 9 1-2 cents per lb. of the government.

seen and unceasing process of change from solid to protective duties to the condition of the laboring sold for thirteen cents per lo., at the same sale, and this fact should not be forgotten by po- saws, we have found that from one half to The most judicious mode in present use, for aeriform and departure, is unquestionably very and producing population of Great Britain, where which took place on the eighteenth of last litical economists. the government has done all the people could ask or month. This wool was fairly imported duty desire in the way of protection. The laborer in this free. Now we ask any candid man if our faror leachy, sometimes given. There are country gets scarcely enough to keep soul and body mers must not immediately abandon sheep ing," or leachy, sometimes given. There are country gots scattery and yet the "home industry" is protected doubtless many farms of this land where the roller is not used, that its judicious application in pre- by high duties in every sense of the word, and many articles of foreign production are entirely prohibited. The fact is, the laboring classes, and the rived from the proceeds of the cattle yard, as commonly applied. This may be thought a wild assertion, but will seem to be the sober truth, when duties, they are taxed for the sole purpose of sup- cents per lb? If it is true, as we have been may be well in this place to give a 'ew of the for driving an ordinary 12 inch saw for slit- the bottom or platform by hinge joints, so we reflect upon the natural rapid tendency to deporting a profligate government, and an overgrown informed, by an extensive important items of manufactures as ting seasoned planks; yet it is not uncommon that they may be let down to a horizontal poand overbearing aristocracy under the deceptive very wool's (who has several correspondents shown by the census, as it will afford the to see three times the power expended for sition, thus giving the workmen the advan-

growth turned under-to displace or dissipate the rents a piece of land, and agrees to pay his Landlord ed as cheap as ten in New England, then gas which ever envelopes decaying substances, and two pounds for the rent. The season proves unfa- they may as well sell their superfine Merino ter, and by thus inducing a less rapid rate of decomposition, and being itself taken up by the roots to pay the stipulated rent to his Landlord. And Were South American Wool all with of plants, would benefit the filling out of the crop, this is done by putting a duty on foreign corn, which our wool growers have to contend, of plants, would benefit the filling out of the crop, were it not so soon set at perfect liberty and given to the atmosphere, by the free ingress and egress to the atmosphere, by the free ingress and egress of that unsated and untiring agent of dissolution.

The condition of the crop, which raises the price of home produce, so that the half crop sells in market for as much as a full crop kinds of South American wool's are to be adventually be their condition, if not only all would in a plentful season. In this case, the condition of South American wool's are to be adventually be their condition. would in a plentiful season. In this case the con-The action of approprie of particle subjects the sum of which imposes these burthens upon him. The imperative demands of nature compel him to support Mediterranean and other places too numer-

unexplained fact, that tillage land, once put in a highly productive state by the application of farm equal justice and equal rights to all, and every proimen of the Smyrna wool, competes with the The system we want is that which will secure yard manure, and impoverished, is again rendered fession throughout our country. And that policy is best of our common wool, and the coarse wool from half and one quarter blood Merinos. permanent reward for his labor. This can never be The re is a redish appearance about this wool, their protective and restrictive systems. Conbrought about by a system of unequal and unjust produced by the African sands, which is eastaxation like the tarriff, or what is called the pro-

Our present embarrassments are the natural res- ed South American Wool. ment for the profitable cultivation of light lands, ous and wealthy. That these troubles have come Tripoli. when the surface lumps are friable; and lands free from excess of moisture, and sufficiently porous to But some men must always have their hobby to lens, Blankets and Satinetts. admit the roots of plants to extent freely; do not require under-draining or subsoil-plowing.

The effect of compressing the surface of light spirited mag they can mount.

A sound and uniform currency, enforced and adlands, as seen in the grass sward that follows the winding of a seldom used path over an old field, bered to, will do more to restore confidence and can hardly have escaped the notice of any one precan ha rdly have escaped the notice of any one pre-

> \*You are a little mistaken my friend. Put on your spectacles and look sharper.-ED. & We had rather hear our friend's proof of this, than his assertion .- Ep.

# Will Congress overlook the Wool. grower?

We think not, if those interested make proper efforts to have this subject properly understood at Washington, before it is too latethere has been a complete popular delusion on this subject. It has been contended, and Wermont stood the highest save Louisiana, in the production of sugar, according to her population. The produce in 1840 was 5, 117, 264 lbs, or 17 3-4 lbs to each person, and at 5c per lb, worth \$225, 265-20.—Last year the production was far greater. It is said that not more than half the quantity is now made that could be made from the maple, and the labor of producing the sugar is performed when little else can be done by the farmer, and hence a Vermont farmer possesses great advantages over others. By recent improvements it can be made equal to the West India sugars, and rendered a profitable article of exportation.

South American Merino selected fleeces and clean, down to the Crimea, and coarsest Calcutta, may be bona fide imported duty free the distinction between wool's costing more or less, than eight cents per lb. should be entirely abandoned, as resolved by a confind prepared to our hand by the accurate and in profitable article of exportation. Maple sugar in Vermont.—By the late census, generally believed, that the immense quantity

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Note that the specific duty substituted. The object of any duty on wool is protection, and this, as well an intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, viant representation of the Tribune, which we and other nations stand in regard to each other. The governance and are the most independent of our citizens, will show more fully than the former the relative values of these several products. Without the banks, or regulating the currency, but it was early accustomed to work, and a proximate to the truth in such matters; and will do no good. The evil lies deeper. The in intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. \* \* The new
world of ideas; the new views of the relations of
things; the astonishing secrets of the physical
properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the
properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the
properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the
well informed mind present attractions, which unwell informed mind present attractions, which unservenue, is entirely defented by this declarand sensition, for by the report
the mattraction approximate to the truth in such matters; and
will do no good. The evil lies deeper. The
was early accustomed to work, and earn his
the interest that makes the most noise, or the
product that is kept most constantly before
and of all this, under the present tariff, only
well informed mind present attractions, which unand of all this, under the present tariff, only
the public eye, is very apt to assume an undue importance in the currency, but it
will do no good. The evil lies deeper. The
was early accustomed to work, and earn his
product that is kept most constantly before
the banks, or regulating the currency, but it
will do no good. The evil lies deeper. The
was early accustomed to work, and
experience of all commercial and agricultural
product that is defented by this
defented by this declaration.

The banks, or regulating the currency of a trade,
and sensitions of the public eye of a trade,
and sensitions of the public eye of a trade,
and sensitions of the public eye of a trade,
and sensitions of the public eye of a trade,
and sensitions of the public eye of a trade,
and sensitions of the public eye of a trade,
and sensiti well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is doeply sunk, are sufficient to

Section to the stimate of productive discounterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt ed in 1841, into Boston, 7,359,100 lbs. in all,

I due importance in the estimate of productive discounterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt ed in 1841, into Boston, 7,359,100 lbs. in all,

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I due importance in the estimate of productive discounterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt ed in 1841, into Boston, 7,359,100 lbs. in all discounterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt ed in 1841, into Boston, 7,359,100 lbs. in all discounterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt ed in 1841, into Boston, 7,359,100 lbs. in all discounterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt ed in 1841, into Boston, 7,359,100 lbs. in all discounterbalan and the amount imported into other cities de-pends upon the amount of their trade with Mr. Holmes:—I have seen quite a number of after the wool is a profitable return cargo, felt and acknowledged. The proceeds of laarticles in your paper, devoted to the subject of a ship bound into Philadelphia would carry it bor in the United State, according to the last in this respect is evident. Cotton she must be injurious to their morals or their morals or their in this respect is evident. Cotton she must protective tariff, or as it is termed, protection to in there. The importation into the United cens home industry. And it is somewhat singular that States the last year cannot be less than 17,-

tance of wool as on of our great agricultural Now it is a fact there are thousands and tens of staples, and offered reasons sufficient to awakthousands in our country, and men too, who are en, at least, apprehension that wool-growing proverbial for their devotion to the best interes of must soon be abandoned in the United States, proverbial for their devotion to the best interes of their fellow men, who honestly entertain the opinion that high and prohibitory duties are injurious to the best interests of the community at large; and whose patriotism causes them to look beyond the which took the place of all kinds domestic immediate pecuniary embarrassments of our country, wool in our own market, at prices with which ments of labor, of thirteen hundred millions of what that answer will be, when the time ar- vice-'O that my parents taught me to workis taken, the stalks should be left; if English grain, an after-growth, of grass and weeds; or if clover or grass, the rowen should be left, or occasionally an between our own and other countries, which will between our own and other countries, which will the great improvement which had been made render us prosperous as a nation, and save us in fu- in the South American flocks by crossing some of the items of this aggregate. 91 milthe from the dreadful effects of great revulsions in them with the finer wooled varieties, (some lion bushels of lives many years after the invention and respected and not a wretch degraded.' Partrade, and secure to the laboring man a just and full thousands of which have been sent out from corn. No one can estimate the value of introduction of circular saws in this country, ents, give your sons trades, and to your dy.

> and Dishley wool was imported from Buenos remark, that in the estimates made of the pro-Ayres, and very similar to the Rio Grand duct of American labor, cotton is always plac- as requiring more labour than attention to Continued .- An expensive apparatus, called and Monteviedo wool. These wool's were ed at the head; and why? Not because of keep them in repair; than the value of the the "Marine Railway," constructed on the follows:-

3-4 cents per lb .- unwashed for 3 1-2 cents word cotton is continually before the eye .- and perhaps the most of those who have the out of the water to repair. This plan is ob--Rio Grand, picked and washed, for 11 3-4 One fact will show that the relative position management of them, who still seem to be to- jectionable, however, on several accounts

ses in other countries where the same system is of last week, and is from flocks improved by facturing products, and less than one Twen- succeeded in reducing the management of sel. It is moreover injurious to the vessels suffered to enter permanently into the administration a cross with the Merino or Saxony sheep. TIETH part of the annual production of the these articles, to a tolerable degree of perfect which are taken up thereby, on account of its I will here call the attention of the friends of high selected flences almost entirely free from dirt, try, both wheat and corn are before cotton; have observed the management of circular and stern become seated on the carriage. husbandry, when all kinds of wool, from the Take for instance, the Corn Laws, and see what and whose statement is based on their opinion,) given of agriculture. grown in the soil, or manure applied, or vegetable its tendency is to benefit the laborer. The laborer that IOO sheep in South America can be raisvorable, and the land produces but half a crop. there for 7 cents per lb. as we ours for sev-

this system of popular robbery, at the peril of starva-

wealth of the other portion without receiving any when unwashed and picked. We should ceed our exports; Is it not strange that in- rectly, if the operator has a guage properly

4th, Crimea Wool-grown in the south

shorter. These are the only kinds of imported wools which we have seen that cannot be grown in the United States, and against which our wool growers do not demand a positive protection by at least a duty of fifty per cent, on the foreign invoice. Here we leave this important subject to

the wisdom of those who represent the farming interests in Congress .- Boston Cultivator.

South America for instance, and not upon the exchanges, is the only source of wealth; and es she has approached the verge of prohibited, and in pressing want of the necessaries South America for instance, and not upon the exchanges, is the only source of wealth; and es she has approached the verge of promote the present want of the necessaries fact in what city there is the greatest demand it is time that this great truth was universally tion, with the single exception of the article of life. Give trades to your sons, and it will

sus, may be stated as fo	llows:
Agriculture,	\$694,453,000
Manufactures,	395,300,000
Mines,	59,868,000
Forests,	17,615,000
Fisheries,	11,206,000
Horticulture,	3.119,000

\$1,282,041,000

\$64,142,000 Cotton, ..... Total of agricultural, ... 694,000,000 Total of manufactures, 434,000,000

The difference in the estimate of manufacsuperfine selected Merino, including all the tures in this and the first table given is owing sists in giving the saw too great speed, to induction of water from above, till it can be intermediate grades down to the coarsest to the fact, that the product of iron is placed remedy a deficiency occasioned by the irreg- floated over an elevated platform, where is is Buenos Ayres wool, can be imported and sold under the head of mines; when it should, with ularity, and want of uniformity in the teeth of left at rest, while the water is allowed to pass in the greatest market in the United States the exception of the value of the ore, have the saw. In most cases, 800 pr .- a little off below. The sides of this upper box or in South America engaged in wool growing, means of comparing them with those already that purpose, and the work but poorly done tage of light and convenience. The "Dry

Cotton goods, ..... \$46,350,000 20,696,000 Woolen, ..... Flax, ..... 822,000 6,555,000 Mixed, ..... Machinery, ..... I0,980,000 6,451,000 Hardware, ..... 38,176,000 Leather, ..... Hats and caps, ..... 8,704,000 2,400,000 Soap, ..... 3,250,000 Paper, ..... 6,155,000 Furniture, ..... 7,552,000 Cordage, ..... 4,078,000 Iron, bar & castings, ...... 39,316,000

same purposes as the wool of our common agricultural products, and purchasing foreign ject. In general, the best policy in managing that place, in one entire sheet, being open rency deranged, and our prosperity seriously strong but moderate motion .- [Am Mech, of the bung of a barrel; and falling a consid-2nd, Mogadore Wool, from the western endangered! These things would be strange, to this wool-much less than in the unwash- the verge of absurdity, if not of ruin; we have found that the free trade of the old world is 3d, Bengazi Wool—is very similar to the like the handle of a jug—all on one side; that system of reciprocity must be adopted, or the duct in Great Britain, (and they are equally of exorbitant in other European countries,) will Russia, and imported from Crimea, on the prove; while at the same time their products, said to compete directly with any kind of they are indeed only an aggregate of individwool commonly grown in the U.S.

5th, Calcutta Wool—grown in Hindostan, is about as coarse as the Crimea, but rather other.

Duty on wheat, - - - 100 pr. ct. Indian corn, - - 200 do. oats, - - - - 300 do. barley, rye & buckwheat - - - 200 do. potatoes, - - - 150 do. beef, - - - 150 do. pork, - - - 150 do. butter, - - - 50 do. do. do. cheese, - - - 50 hay, - - - - 115 cotton, - - - 5 do. rice, - - - 150 do. tobacco, - - - 900 do. timber, average, - 250 do. sugar, - - - - 250 do. whiskey, - - - 2500 do. fish, prohibited.

fruit, average - - 100 do.

have; and at present, she can only obtain it ved their apprenticeship, they should never in sufficient quantities from the United States. take a tool in their hands. It prepares a boy Would she receive it at the present duty to become a steady and a useful man, to could she produce it in her own dominions? school him to a good master, at that period This is a serious question, and one which the of life, when the young are too apt to be uncourse of events is rapidly bringing to its an- settled in mind, and temptations to vice are so swer. The rapid increase of India cottons profusely spread about their paths.—Give as shown by the imports into Great Britain your sons trades, then, and do honor to the from that country; the vigorous and determin- mechanics. Your boys will not reproach you This is truly a surprising product, but there ed efforts of the government to extend and in the language we have often heard from the is no reason to believe it is overrated; if er- perfect the cotton crop of that region; and miserable and degraded outcasts; who have roneous, the error most likely lies the other the exultation of the British press at the evi- fled from their native village to die among way. An annual product from these depart- dent success of these efforts, demonstrate strangers, low in poverty and miserable in dollars, one-half of which belongs to agricul- rives for its utterance.-Albany Cultivator.

### CIRCULAR SAWS.

compensation for the work of his own hands. This the United States expressly for this purpose.) these two items at less than 250 millions of before mechanics would be convinced that ing day you will not regret it.—Portland Trithe long coarse wool which we described being the great object to be obtained, the question now arises, how can it best be effected? Can the long coarse wool which we described dollars. Cotton comes next, to the amount there was any utility in them; and even those bune.

The long coarse wool which we described dollars. Cotton comes next, to the amount there was any utility in them; and even those bune.

So the long coarse would be convinced that ling date to be obtained, the question lost the proposition of the second that lost the long coarse would be convinced that ling date to be obtained, the question lost there was any utility in them; and even those bune. sold in New York during the last month, as its actual value, but because other nations are use of them; and even now, after this article painciple of the inclined plane, with a huge graciously pleased to permit us at the pres- has come into general use and is considered and complicated carriage to travel thereon Buenos Ayres, picked and washed, for 12 ent time to export the article; and hence the among the indispensables, there are many, has been extensively used for taking vessels will also effect for the laboring and producing clas- The Mestigo was the finest kind we spoke States; less than one-sixth part of the manu- have by the aid of science and native genius requisite to overcome the gravity of the ves-Superfine Merino South American wool, all United States." In actual value to the countion. In a majority of cases in which we elevating the forward part, before the centre three fourths of the power applied to driving raising vessels to repair, and which must be them, was worse than wasted; -we say worse, preferred to all others, where there is a supbecause the saws and machinery were actual- ply of water from an elevated reservoir, is on then there can be but half a pound of force simple windlass and lever; and no other car-A glance at our products will show that we minute, then there would be something more the earth was taken away and leveled about

# Mechanical Trades.

stooping very much beneath their dignity, for distance of a mile. The Farmer adds that a men of wealth, and men who are in midling log or pole sufficient to break this sheet of circumstances even, to put their children to water, being laid over the dam, stops the mechanical trades.--Thus, wherever there trembling of the water at once; and asks is an opening in a mercantile house, in a why? Not hearing any one else answer, bank or insurance office, or in a lawyer's we will state that water when falling into waplicants to fill a single vacancy. On the con-quantity of atmospheric air, which aftertrary, when a blacksmith, a sail-maker, a join- wards rises to the surface in the form of buber, or any other mechanic is in want of an les and foam; this produces a partial vaccuthen find it difficult to get a boy. It would from a dam, and causes the atmospheric presseem of late years, on witnessing the triumph sure from without, to break the sheet as oftof the mechanic over the tradesman, the law- en as this vaccuum is produced, which is yers, and the loafer, a salutary lesson had sometimes as rapid as six or eight times per been taught all those who look with disres- second, and causes a corresponding vibrapect, if not contempt, upon a trade. The latter by the success of their business or profestance. If the sheet is broken by a pole, so sion, in former years, lived extravagantly and as to admit the air from without, freely, the their families contrasted habits of such a na- vibration ceases. Although in this case it is ture; that no wish or whim of theirs, no mat- mentioned that the space or cavity under the ter how great the expense, could be ungrati- sheet of water, is apparently open at one end, fied. When times grew hard and business we think there must be some impediment to became dull with families of such habits, these the free and uniform ingress of air, which very men, by slow sales, and by great losses, would otherwise prevent the vibration. We or other causes, became reduced—and not have witnessed a similar phenomenon at having trades to work at, have gained but a Lowell, and observed that the vibrating momiserable support. Many who were once tion of the water was apparent to the eye, wealthy, have fled from their native towns and extended to the very top of the fall.—lb. and are working hard day and night to provide themselves with the absolute necessities | Eggs from the buckeyes,—A Buckeye Yankee, a of life. But from such reverses, what have parents learnt? Do they seek to find good trades for their children? Do they bring them up to work; to support themselves by labor? No—no. All the excess in cration they can muster, are brought forward to justify them in bringing to their children is idle. tify them in bringing up their children in idle. master. ness, to make our future vagabonds and paupers, or what is worse, loafers, hanging on every decent man, who will not spurn them away with a cuff or a kick. They teach them, by their example at least, to frown upon honest industry, and to associate mostly with these whose dress is most fashionable, and whose manners are the most Chesterfoldian.

This cannot be denied.

that I had learnt a good trade-that I had never been placed in a shop, surrounded by temptations; then [I should have been a man

ly injured by the application of a useless sur- the principle of canal locks; the vessel being plus of power. The most common error con- floated into one apartment, is elevated by the at that. Saws are often driven 2000 revolu- Dock" in the Navy Yard at Charleston, tions per minute, when 300 would do much Mass., is constructed awkwardly enough: better. It often appears, when a saw is dri- but as the vessels at this place are not raised. ven with violent speed, that not more than it does not come under this head. The masfour or six teeth of the saw do any execution, sive stones which were used in the construcwhile the others by their friction, use up the tion of some of the ancient edifices, were evpower to no purpose: or if all the teeth are of idently raised by inclined planes. A huge uniform length, und all sharp, the wood is mound of earth was built up round the buildground into fine dust, like that produced by ing, completely enclosing it; and the elevaa common file. And with the high speed a- tion of the mound kept pace with that of the hove mentioned, if there be but one horse edifice: thus giving the laborers a chance to power applied, and the saw contains 80 teeth, roll up the stones to their places. They of which ten are cutting at the same time used no other mechanical power than the applied to each tooth; but if the same power riage than a drag, under which was placed be applied to work but 300 revolutions per rollers. When the building was completed,

states that the water falls over a mill-dam in crable distance, its effect is such on the atmosphere, that the windows of every house in the neighborhood are shaken, and at some Ther is an impression abroad, that it is times its effects have been perceptible at the

A PHENOMENON.—The Dover Farmer

whose manners are the most Chesterfieldian. A child at Montville, near Rouen, not long since swallowed a few pinches of arsenic, thinking it to Hence, the distinction between wool's costing more or less, than eight cents per lb. should be entirely abandoned, as resolved by a confind prepared to our hand by the accurate and little want of reciprocity; the widely differ"s of lifeur citizens ge, regrets trade, and nd earn his te,' says an nd well he ious to seiren, and i orrow, and hed where , unrespecnecessaries and it will ls or their thfully serhould never pares a boy ul man, to hat period ot to be unvice are so ths .- Give pnor to the proach you rd from the who have die among iserable in e to workat I had neounded by peen a man ed.' Paro your dy-

ted on the th a huge thereon ng vessels olan is obaccounts at quantity f its many to what is of the veshe vessels count of its he centre carriage. nt use, for h must be 13 a sunvoir, is on essel being ted by the it can be where is is red to pass per box or triched to joints, so izontal poe advanhe "Dry harleston,

rtland Tri-

RTICLES-

tus, called

enough; not raised, The masconstrucwere ev-A huge the buildthat of the chance to es. They than the other caras placed completed. eled about of raising now used ill Monuout tackle ten up by ated by a ontinued.

being of shears or r Farmer nill-dam in eing open a certain passing out a considon the atory house ble at the dds that a sheet of stops the and asks e answer, g into wansiderable ich afterrm of bubal vaccuh pitches neric preset as oftwhich is times per ing vibra-erable dispole, so reely, the case it is under the t one end, ir, which ion. We nenon at ating mofall.—lb. Yankee, a from Cleve-ed 70 doz. t to be soon m from the

pswell, and ointed Postall the pas-yell, I wish said Ned. 'I'd turn 'a No you u recould'nt.' and then caving its, rated perox-e the effects

# GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Black List.

We earnestly hoped that we should never be compelled to head a column with the above terms. But if some men will be base enough to deserve reproach, justice demands that they should have it. We have never pushed those indebted to us very hard, and whenever we saw those who owed us a trifle disposed to do the best they could for us, we always helped them to pay us by taking almost any thing they could spare, oftentimes when we neither needed nor wanted the article. But we occasionally find a subscriber who will take the Farmer for a while-make no effort to pay us in any thing whatever, and after running up a bill of five, ten or twenty dollars, all at once refuse to take the paper from the office-giving no reasons to any person tor so doing. Then comes a notice to us from the Post Master that Mr. - does not take the Maine Farmer directed to him, from the office. This is a mean way of cheating a printer, and we are determined in future to caution the world against such men by giving their names a prominent place in our Black List. If any of our subscribers are really poor, having suffered such reverses in this mutable world of ours, that they find it impossible to pay us, let them say so like men, and they shall be duly considered. Be honest about it, and not skulk from the post office when the paper is sent, and subject the post master to the trouble of notifying us of your delinquencies, and us to the unpleasant duty Affairs. of reporting you to the world as unworthy to be

BOYNTON, of South Jefferson, and JOSIAH S. the House of Representatives.

The Senate adopted a resolution to meet at 11 WITHEREL, formerly of Madison, but now of Bel-

PICTOU MECHANIC & FARMER.—This paper has commenced a new volume, much enlarged and Bill was called up. The Secretary of the President otherwise improved. It is published every week in Pictou, Nova Scotia, by Stiles & Fraser, who before passed the two Houses of Congress. Mr. White of Indiana was entitled to the floor in continmake a capital paper of it. If the Nova Scotians don't give it a good support, they neglect their own White expressed his great surprise at the zeal maniinterest most essentially.

NEW WORK ON EDUCATION.-We see by the Mechanic & Farmer (Pictou) that Geo. R. Young Esq., of Halifax ( N. S. ) has a work in the press. entitled "Lectures on the History and progress of Modern Education, Literature, Science and Legislation, their effects upon Religion, Morals and National character, as proved by History and Experi- ed in offering and discussing amendments. ence." The work is to be in three volumes, large Svo. The Mechanic & Farmer gives a table of the contents of the 1st volume which is to be out by September next, and if the subjects there mentioned are faithfully and ably handled, it cannot fail of being a valuable and interesting book. We know ed in the belief that the Revenue Act now be nothing of the talents of the author as a writer, but he has made out a good plan for his work, and we shall look for its appearance with no small in-

### STATE OF MAINE.

An Act additional to an act providing for the choice of Representatives to Congress, approved March 17, 1842. ed the remainder of the day.

Wednesday, June 8-The Senate has been en-

SECT. 1. If Congress fix upon such a ratio of single District System, and it has been argued ably representation under the sixth census as will entitle this State to nine Representatives to Congress, they shall be elected by Districts, as follows:—

The county of York shall compose the First District system, and it has been argued ably on both sides,—by Messrs. Linn, Walker and King for the general ticket, and Messrs. Bayard, Conrad and Barrow on the other side.

In the House, the day has been consumed on a proposition to print 5000 extra copies of Poindexter's

trict and be entitled to one Representative The county of Cumberland with the exception of Durham, Brunswick, Harpswell, Danville, Auburn, ing that the House disapproved of the institution of and Minot shall compose the second District and be

entitled to one Representative.

The county of Kennebec with the exception of Albion, Winslow, China, Vassalboro', Windsor, Clinton, Clinton Gore, Dearbon, Waterville, and territory north of Albion, together with the following towns from the county of Cumberland, to wit: Durham, Brunswick, Harpswell, Danville, Minot and Auburn, and the following towns from the county of Lincoln, to wit: Lewiston, Lisbon, Webster and Bowdoin, shall compose the third District,

and be entitled to one Representative.

The remainder of the county of Lincoln, shall compose the fourth District and be entitled to one Representative. The counties of Oxford and Franklin shall com-

pose the fifth District and be entitled to one Representative. The counties of Somerset and Piscataquis to

gether with Clinton, Waterville, Dearborn, Clinton Gore, and the territory north of Albion, shall compose the sixth District and be entitled to one Rep-The counties of Penobscot and Aroostook shall

compose the eighth District and be entitled to one Representative. The counties of Hancock and Washington shall

compose the ninth District and be entitled to one Representative.

SECT. 2. If Congress fix upon such a ratio as York county shall compose one District and be

entitled to one Representive. Cumberland county, with the exception of Minot, Auburn, Danville, Pownal, Durham, Harpswell, Brunswick, Freeport, North Yarmouth, Cumberland and Falmouth, together with the following towns from the county of Oxford, to wit: Porter, Hiram, Brownfield, and Denmark, shall compose the second District and be entitled to one Repren-

The remainder of the county of Oxford and the county of Franklin shall compose the third Discounty of Franklin shall compose the third Discounty of Franklin shall compose the third Discounty of European towns in the county of Cumberland not included in the second District, together with all that part of Lincoln county which lies west of the Kennebec river, except the town of Phipsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litchfield, Leeds and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec river, except the town of Phipsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litchfield, Leeds and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec river, except the town of Phipsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litchfield, Leeds and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec river, except the town of Phipsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litchfield, Leeds and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec river, except the town of Phipsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litchfield, Leeds and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec river, except the town of Phipsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litchfield, Leeds and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec river, except the town of Phipsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litchfield, Leeds and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec river, except the town of Phipsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litchfield, Leeds and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec river, except the town of Phipsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litchfield to perform a most Mr. Beltons and Representation of LAVINA RICE, Administratiz on the Estate of WILLIAM RICE, late of Monmouth, in the County of the minority report of the Committee to Mr. S.'s bill, RICE, Administratiz on the Estate of WILLIAM RICE, late of Monmouth, in the County of the minority report of the Committee to Mr. S.'s bill, RICE, Administratiz on the Estate of WILLIAM RICE, late of Monmouth, in the County of the minority report of the Committee to M

The remaining part of the county of Kennebec with the exception of Clinton, Albion, China, Clinton Gore and territory north of Albion, together with the towns of Fairfield, Smithfield, Bloomfield, Mercer, Skowhegan and Starks, in the county of Somerset, shall compose the sixth District and be

tricts shall at the time of their election be residents therein. The foregoing division of the State into Representative Districts shall be and continue in force until an apportionment of Representatives among the several States shall be made by Congress of the the tables.—An arrival at N. York brings Bermuda papers at the 31st of May.—They furnish additional particulars of the devastation caused by the earthquake in St Domingo. The American Consul and all his family are gress after the taking of the seventh census: pro-vided, the ratio which may be established in apportioning Representatives according to the sixth cen- ding in the country and escaped, but all his family sus shall be such as to entitle this State to the afore

said numbers of nine, or ten Representatives.

Sect. 3. The election for Representatives to Congress shall take place and be on the second Monday of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and thereafter biennially.

resentatives to Congress" approved February twenty-eighth, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three, as relates to the manner of calling meetings for the choice of Representatives to Congress and the duties of officers of towns in presiding in said meetings, and making returns of votes, and also sections four, five, six and seven of said act, shall continue and be in force, except so far as the same may have been changed by the Revised Statutes of

SECT. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

# CONGRESSIONAL

SATURDAY, June 4-The Senate did not sit In the House, the communication from the Secretary of War in answer to a resolution of the House requiring him to communicate the Reports made by Lieut. Col. Hitchcock in relation to alleged frauds committed on the Cherokees by persons charged with their removal West, and for other information on the subject—declining to communicate the in-formation, as inconsistent with the public interests, some of the testimony being ex parte, &c.—was ta-ken up, and referred to the Committee on Indian

Monday, June 6-In the Senate, Mr. Evans of Maine presented a memorial signed by citizens of Portland, complaining of the reduction of the esti-

o'clock after this date. There was some opposition to the Resolution, but it was carried notwithstand-

On motion of Mr. Buchanan the Apportionment appeared with executive messages and information uation of his speech commenced on Saturday. Mr. fested by some of the members of the Senate in opposition to the Districting system. He conceived hat the power was ample, and being full and unloubted, he conceived that Congress might adopt it,

and the States would acquiesce in it. The debate was continued by Messrs. Bates, Smith Kerr, and Wright, the latter gentleman, however, gave way to a motion to adjourn. The House, went into Committee of the Whole

to take up the Army bill, and the day was consum-TUESDAY, June 7-In the Senate, the whole day was occupied in consideration of the Apportionment

Bill, without coming to a question.

In the House, Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee the House cannot be disposed of by the first of July. This bill is now read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole, and a notice from Mr. Cushing that he will call it up as soon as the bill is printed. A bill was also reported and referred, supplementary to the act of 1839, for the suppression of Indian Hostilities.

The Army Bill was then taken up, after some

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-ley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-intatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Mr. Underwood proposed an amendment, declarthe commission for investigation. This was carried. The question then recurred on passing the resolution as amended. Then a motion was made to lay the whole matter on the table, and this is now under consideration, "Old Poins" occupies a seat in the House, watching the course of the debate. The object of the amendment to disapprove of the institution of the commission to investigate the affairs of the New-York Custom-House, was to strike a blow

at the President.

Mr. Webster has arrived and Mr. Appleton 15 ex-

pected every day.
The Poindexter report was laid on the table, 90 The House has now taken up Mr. Fillmore's bill

on the Tariff, and the Clerk is now reading it.

Thursday, June 9—In the Senate, the Apportionment Bill was taken up. On the provise that the second section shall not apply to elections of Cows and the second section shall not apply to elections of the second section shall not apply the second sectio

The following amendment was agreed to,
"Provided that each District shall have, as near
as may be, an equal number of federal inhabitants." Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill passed to a third reading by a vote of 26 to 21, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Appleton, from the Boston district was qualified, and took his seat.

Colonial Trade. Mr. Lowell claimed the floor

Sect. 2. If Congress fix upon such a ratio as will entitle this State to ten Representatives to Congress, they shall be elected by Districts, as follows—

on the Resolution reported to the House by the Committee of Foreign relations, to authorize the President to open negociations, with the Government of Great Britain, on the subject of a reciprocal trade with the British Colonial Ports, giving equal privileges to American vessels in those ports, to which British vessels were not subjected. When he had concluded.

The whole subject was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Tariff Bill, from the Committee of Ways and Means was taken up, and Mr. Fillmore opened the

Mr. Saltonstall moved to amend by inserting the Bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures.

the Kennebec river, except the town of Phipsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litch-field, Leeds and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec, shall compose the fourth District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The remaining part of Lincoln county shall compose the fifth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The remaining part of the county of Kennebec with the exception of Clinton, Albion, China, Clinmail closed.

The following letter gives some morr particulars

ST. Domingo. 14th May, 1842. On Sarturday, the 7th instant, at half past 5 P. M. the city of Santa Domingo was visited by a very se-SECT. 4. So much of section three of an act vere earthquake, which lasted about two minutes. entitled "an act providing for the choice of Rep- The sound during the shock was similar to that experienced during a severe volcanic eruption, and the effects nearly destroyed the town. The greater part of the dwellings are untenantable; the inhabitants in their apprehensions have deserted the city and taken shelter outside.

A large number of families who were heretofore comfortably located, are now compelled to become

the tenants of huts hastily constructed under the emergency. The river Ozama was raised to eight feet beyond its customary height, and their remain several large openings along its banks; Business was at a stand; the Custom House and other public offices were all closed, the earth having been frequently agitated since the first shock.

A considerable degree of alarm prevailed among the population—Religious processions were seen going through the streets at different intervals during the night, as well as the day, with the object of invoking Divine Mercy. The intelligence received this morning from La Vega and Santiago is of the most distressing character, upward of 2000 persons are said to have perished, principally in the churches, where they took shelter on the occasion.

MR. ADAMS-Sir-Last winter my little daughter aged one year, pulled a coffee pot full of boiling cof fee off from a stove on to her, and scalded her back, we should like to hear from Captain DAVID mates in the Navy Appropriation bill which passed procured a box of Dalley's Pain Extractor at your store. When, strange to tell, in from five to ten minutes after the application, she stopped crying and in a very short time was free from pain, and within twelve days she was healed and no appearance even of a scar remains, excepting on her back which was not attended to so much as the other parts. I know of its use in other cases with like success, and I do sincerely believe that all that has been said of its wonderful healing virtues is strictly true. I would recommend to all parents to keep it on hand to be applied in case of emergency. WM. P. MORSE. applied in case of emergency. Hallowell, April, 28, 1842.

We cut the following from the American, and fuly coroborate and approve the statement-If Mr. Dalley, who has of late "raised a breeze about his Pain Extractor, for burns and scalds, raw sores, and inflamations of every kind, does not ruin his article by offering it for too many things, he must make a fortune by it—that is, if he stops his foelish offers to give it away. That might do to be-gin with, but when a salve has wrought the wonders that his has, it is time to stop and make those who are able, pay for it. He may give it to the poor if subject to the charge of the grocest inhumanity.

Any respectable practitioner who may go to 71 Maiof Ways and Means, reported a bill for the exten- den Lane, and see what we have seer, (and unless sion of the existing Revenue Acts, from the 30th of June until the 1st of August. This bill is reportin this matter,—[N. Y. Express.]
Sold by SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

# Married.

In Hallowell, Frederick Allen, M. D. to Miss bed real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion than the barbotte W daughter of Benj. Wales, Esq. may be expedient. All is respectfully submitted. Charlotte W daughter of Benj. Wales, Esq. In Wellington, on the 2d inst. by B. Bursley, Esq. Mr. Jacob True, of Sangerville, to Miss Theodosia

conversation as to the order of business and discussed the remainder of the day.

W. Randall, of Wellington.

In Shirley, on the 22d of May, Mr. William Marble, of Wilson, to Miss Catharine H. Britt, of Shir-

# 和关毛油,

At Forks, Kennebec, Major Brown Baker, aged 69 years 7 months. In Gardiner, Mrs. Mary Potter, relic of the late Mr. Hugh Potter, 71. In Hallowell, George Day, aged 18. Dea. James

Gow, aged 78. In Corinna, Mrs. Ann, wife of Mr. James Babb, aged 41 years. Mr. William S. Moulton, aged 29 In Stetson, 30th ult. Mrs. Maria, wife of Horace

Shepley, Esq. aged 30 years. In Eddington, 23d ult. Mrs. Eelia Eddy, reliet of the late Ibrook Eddy, aged 80.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 6. 1842. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot]. At market 250 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Ox-

on, 25 Cows and Calves, and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote extra \$6 a 6 25 First quality \$5 50 a \$5 75; second quality \$5 50; third quality \$4 75 a 5 25.

Working Ozen—Sales at \$70, \$75, \$85, \$95, \$100

KENNEBEC, ss .- At a Court of Probate holded at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1842.

ELONA PETTENGILL, widow of HARVY PETTENGILL, late of Winthrop, in said coun-

ty deceased, having applied for dower out of the real Estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all ciprocal great and state said value give notice to an eciprocal persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the may when when appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of June, at ten of

the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. W. EMMONS, Judge. A true copy. Attest : F. DAVIS, Register.

To the Honorable W. EMMONS, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

HE Petition and Representation of LAVINA RICE, Administratriz on the Estate of WILLIAM RICE, late of Monmouth, in the County of

plication to this Court, and prays your Honor that she may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey so much of the real estate of said decessed as will be necessary

somerset, shall compose the sixth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The county of Waldo, together with Clinton, Albion, Chine, Clinton Gore, and the territory north of Albion in the county of Kennebec, shall compose the seventh District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The county of Penobscot, with the exception of Somuch thereof north of the south lines of township letter A, shall compose the eighth District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The counties of Hancock and Washington shall compose the ninth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The counties of Piscataquis and Aroostook together with the remainders of the counties of Somerst and Penobscot shall compose the tentil District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The representative constant is a south the south lines of the counties of District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The counties of Piscataquis and Aroostook together with the remainders of the counties of Somerst and Penobscot shall compose the tentil District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The representative constant is a south the second Tuesday of June, 1842.

The Washington correspondent date of Tuesday says—

Mr Webster has returned to this city from the North. No doubt is entertained that his negotian on the second Tuesday of July next, at the Court of Probate then North. No doubt is entertained that his negotian and statisfactory conclusion. There will be a full settlement of all the pending Boundary questions.

Ravages in Wheat Fields.—A black insect of about an inch in length, resembling the Grasshopper, is said to be ravaging the wheat fields in the back of this county. We may be a full settlement of all the pending Boundary questions.

Ravages in Wheat Fields.—A black insect of about an inch in length, resembling the Grasshopper, is said to be ravaging the wheat fields in the back of the North North. No doubt is entertained that his negotian and sevent of the North No

Goods Cheap.

Blacksmithing.

BEAL & GASLIN, would inform their friends at the stone shop in Winthrop Village, where all kinds of work in their line will be done promptly and faithfully, and on the most accommodating terms. As the times seem to be a little out of joint they propose to shoe horses for one dollar, cush in hand. All kinds of carriage work done in the best Winthrop, June, 1842\*

Butter! Butter! WANTED by the subscribers, five tons of good family butter, in exchange for goods, for which

the highest market price will be paid.
CHANDLER & CUSHMAN. Winthrop, June 15, 1842.\* A large supply of School



Books, Stationery and Paper Hangings, constantly on hand, by CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.

Notice.

DR. CLARK not having made the arrangements which he sometime since contemplated, will not remove from Winthrop at present. He therefore begs leave to tender his thanks to his old friends for their encouragement, and would inform them and the public, that he may be found at D. CARR'S Hotel, where he will be ever ready and happy to wait upon them whenever they may desire his services as Physician or Surgeon. Winthrop, June 1, 1842.

### The Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company

WILL Manufacture Wool into Cloths the ensuing V year for customers at the following prices, or on shares, or on as favorable terms as shall be done else-

Cassimeres from 40 to 50 cents per yard. Common Full Cloth 30 to 37 1-2 Blanketing (whole width) 33 to 35 White Flunnel 17 to 20 Colored do. 25. Colored and Pressed 25

Satinetts 30 to 37 1-2 and find warp.

And we shall endeavor to have the work as well done to say the least) as shall be done in any other estabshment in our State.

EDWARD MITCHELL, Esq. of Winthrop, will receive Wool and deliver cloths to customers in his vicin-JOHN M. FRYE, Agent. Lewiston, May 20, 1842.

To the Honorable W. Emmons, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec. THE petition & representation of Joanna Har-Ris, Guardian of Rozina Harris and Moses L. he like, but we think the inventor of such a remedy should not always be poor himself. If the faculty do not use this remedy in cases of burns, they are Greene, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, res-Harris, minor children of Moses L. Harris, late of pectfully shews that said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Greene, and described as follows: being the Homestead farm of their late father, that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minors and that it will be for the interest of said minors, that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secur ed on interest. She therefore prays your honor that she may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above descri-

> JOANNA HARRIS. COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS .- At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the last Monday of May 1842, On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be

notice to be given before said Court.

W. EMMONS, Judge.

Attest: FRANCIS DAVIS, Register. A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: FRANCIS DAVIS, Register.

# Feathers.

SELLING at great bargains by CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.

Wanted. 3000 lbs. Butter, in exchange for goods, at fair prices. STANLEY & CLARK. at fair prices.

# Thompson's Rakes .-7 doz. Rakes, just received, and for sale by STANLEY & CLARK.

Notice. A LL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or account, whose term of credit has expired, are requested to call and adjust the same without delay.

B. H. CUSHMAN.

For Sale. LARGE assortment of Hard Ware, Cutlery, Nails, Glass, &c. by CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.

# A New & Positive Cure for the SALT RHEUM,

AND OTHER CUTANEOUS DISORDERS. ONES' DROPS FOR HUMORS, a safe and internal remarks for Scrafula and diseases of the skin, such as SALT RHEUM, LEPROSY, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPILAS, and all kindred diseases,

external and internal.

Those afflicted will do well to examine the ample tes-Those afflicted will do well to examine the ample testimonials of Physicians and others, in the hands of Samuel Adams, Hallowell; Henry Smith & Co. Gardiner; Julius Alden, Waterville; J. E. Ladd, Augusta, where the medicine can be found, and where persons can be referred to, who have experienced its happy effects in

this place.
It seldom, if ever having failed to perform a most

# Freedom.

to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be necessary to satisfy the demands now against said estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, with incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted.

LEVINA RICE, Administratriz.

THIS may certify that I have given my son, Abiel G. RICHARDSON, his time until he is twenty-one years old, to act and trade for himself, and that I shall claim uone of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Attest—Lyman Rawson.

Remford May 21, 1842. Rumford, May 21, 1842.

Lime, Plaster and Shingles. For Sale by EZR.A WHITMAN, Jr. WINTHROP, April 27, 1842.

# STANLEY'S CLARK

K EEP constantly on hand, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES, HARD Eogshead, Barrel or Gallon, at as good bargains as can be found in the County.

ALSO,

At the Brick Store, Winthrop.

ALSO,

Rico SUGARS, very low by

# Notice.

A GREAT variety of NEW GOODS, just received and for sale by the subscriber, at prices as low as can be found in Kennebec, quality being considered.

E. WHITMAN, Jr.

May.—They furnish additional particulars of the devastation caused by the earthquake in St Domingo. The American Consul and all his family are reported to have lost their lives at Cape Hayti by the destruction there. The British Consul was riding in the country and escaped, but all his family

BERSONS wishing to buy goods cheap, will find them at H. WATERS' store on the corner of Market square Augusta. There you can get 11 lbs to their lives at Cape Hayti by the destruction there. The British Consul was riding in the country and escaped, but all his family

BERSONS wishing to buy goods cheap, will find Market square Augusta. There you can get 11 lbs to their lives at Cape Hayti by the destruction there. The British Consul was riding in the country and escaped, but all his family bottles and jars, Preston's psepared Cocoa, Saleratus, Corn Brooms, Floor Brushes, &c. &c.
The above Goods, with many others not here men-

tioned, will be sold cheap for cash at STANLEY & CLARK'S.

# NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

THE subscribers having formed a connection in trade. under the firm of CHANDLER & CUSHMAN, and just received their Spring Stock, offer to their friends, former customers and public generally, a very extensive assurtment of Fashionable Goods, consisting in part of

Rich Figured and Plain Silks. Figured, Plain Mouslin De Laines and Challies.

English, French and American PRINTS.

Selling at Great Bargains. Plain and Printed Lawns for Bonnets and Dresses, very

### White Goods. Bishop Lawn, Book and Swiss Muslin, Checked Mu

lin and Cambric, Lace Stripe, a new and beautiful article. White Cambric, Plain and Figured Lace, Edgings and Insertings, &c. Shawls-Shawls. Silk, Mohair, Edinboro' and Highland Shawls. Satin, Chally and Pic Nic Scarfs.

field, Linen, imitation do. and Cotton Handkerchiefs in great variety. Hosiery and Gloves, a good assortment.

VICTORIA ROBES, White Linen. &c. BROAD CLOTHS. English and American Broad Cloths in almost every variety of shades and quality, from \$1,50 to \$6,00 per

yard. Cassimeres, Satinetts, Beaverteens, Gambroons, together with a large assortment of THIN CLOTHS for Boys' wear.

Warp Yarn of the Lewiston Manufactory. Vestings. Satin, Silk and other Vestings. A large assortment of Tailor's Trimmings.

Domestic Goods. Kennebec and Western Brown Sheetings and Drillings, Bleached Sheetings and Drillings. Stripe Shirtings, twice or thrice as durable as any other kind. These Bed Ticking, Knitting Yarn, Ladies' and Children's Kid Ploughs are warranted to be of sufficient strength to SHOES. Ribbons, Shell and Horn Combs, Bead Bags, &c.

ALSO, and agricultural committees, where these Ploughs have A good assortment of China, Glass and Crockery Ware. All the above, togethers with others too numerous to mention, will be sold as low as at any other Store in essary. Kennebec. Purchasers are invited to call and examine

for themselves.

SAM'L CHANDLER, BENJ. H. CUSHMAN. MACKEREL, Codfish, Tongues and Sounds,

Rice, Corn and Rye,
For sale by STANLEY & CLARK. Pitts' Machine for thrashing and Cleansing Grain.

THIS Superior Machine may be had at the Machine shop of Benjamin and Davis, at Winthrop Village Maine, where first rate machines are kept constantly wock; J. Gray, Madison: Kidder & Arnold, E. for sale. The long experience of the inventors in the practical operation of these machines, has enabled them Corinth; F. T. Fairbanks, Farmington; S. Morto render it still more durable and perfect than any rill, Dixfield ; C. H. Strickland, Wilton ; J. Covill, heretofore made, and all who are in want of such an Wilton Falls ; Crosby & Hoyt, Phillips ; S. Pargiven by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine the work intended to the performance of the work intended to the performance of the work intended to the performance of the work intended to the work intended to the performance of the work intended to the work intended to the work intended to the performance of the pe

The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing machines made in imitation of Pitts' Patent, as all who make or use, machines infringing on Pitts' Patent,

August 26, 1841.

Blatman & Co. Dixmont; F. Snaw, China; Is. Crocker. Sumner; J. Whitney, Plymouth; John Blake, Turner. CALVIN MORRILL, Agent. August 26, 1841.

will be delt with according to law.

Benjamin and Davis are authorized to sell the exclusive right to use Pitts's Machine for any towns in Me., where the same is not already sold. Benjamin and Davis are also prepared to furnish Pitts' 2 horse power. This Horse Power is acknowl-

reference to any other.

All or any of the above can be had on application to Benjamin and Davis on the most reasonable terms, who are duly authorized to sell Pitts' Machine for thrashing and cleansing grain.

Winthrop, May 24, 1841.

H. A. PITTS.

# Bee Breading in the West.

FOR sale at the Maine Farmer Office "Bee Breed-ing in the West, by T AFFLECK."

This little work is an excellent treatise; founded on



CHANDLER & CUSHMAN offer for sale a general assortment of Oils, Paints and Medicines.

Turner Village Woolen Cloth

Turner. May 184 Molasses-Molasses. 15 Hogsheads Molasses for sale by the

Winthrop, April, 27, 1842.

For Sa'c,

RISH, Pork, Rice, Corn, Rye and Barley, by CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.

Important to Farmers. THE MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY has been in operation over five years, has paid all its losses, (amounting to about

8700) without recourse to assessments.

OFFICERS:—N. Pierce, President. I. N. Prescot, T. Chandler, J. M. Heath, Monmouth; Joel Small, Wales; Solomon Lothrop, Leeds; N. Frost, Litch-field, Directors. A. Starks, Secretary. C. J. Fox,

Treasurer. Amount of property insured, about \$1,200,000 No. of Policies issued, about Am't of Premium notes in deposite, about \$50,000

Cash on hand; \$600 This Company insures dwelling houses, household truiture, and barns, (in the country only,) against fire Cash on hand; for the term of lour years.

Jona. M. Heath, I. N. Prescott and A. Heath, Monmouth; Oliver Bean, Rendfield; Sam'l Holmes, Peru;

Oliver Prescott, Vassalborough; Wm. Wilson, Richmond; B. G. Prescott, Phipsburg : Benj Hatch, Dresden; are authorized agents for this Compuny.

Per Order JONA. M. HEATH, Agent.

Monmouth, April 22, 1842

316

The Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co's Cast Iron Ploughs.

HAVING improved our facilties for making our CAST IRON PLOUGHS we are enabled to offer them manufactured in a superior style, and from the best materiale at reduced prices. These Ploughs have been long and extensively used in Maine, Vermont and new Hampshire, and are universally acknowledged to be the strongest and most durable Ploughs in a.c.—Every part of the wood works being the best of western by hite Oak. Handkerchiefs. Pongee, Raw Silk, Flagg, Spittle-

We have no inducement to use any but the best of timber, as our contract with the person who supplies is, to pay for none but the best, leaving us to be the judges as to quality. We are thus particular in culling attention to the timber of our ploughs, from the fact that there are many kinds of Ploughs for sale made of red oak. We are aware that there is an objection sometimes made against buying Cast Iron Ploughs, from the fact that the points or shares are soon word out, and there is much difficulty in obtaining new ones, as many of the Ploughs offered for sale are manufactured out of the State, and the farmer is obliged to lay by his Plough for the want of a share, or some other part of the iron work. This objection we have obviated, first, by keeping a general assortment of Shares and other irons with each Agent where the Ploughs are kept for sale. Second, by hardening and tempering the Shares and other irons in such a manner as Will render them perform the work for which they were intended, and any failure by fair usage will be promptly made good. Thousands of testimonials from practical farmers,

obtained premiums could be here inserted relative to superiority of form, material and workmanship, but these Ploughs are too well known to render them nec-Any one unacquainted with them are referred to those who have used them. These Ploughs are for sale by the following Agents, and at the Factory at Water. ville, Me. T. Crocker, Paris Hill; R. Hutchinson, S. Hartford, ;1. Cooledge, Livermore; Long & Loring, Buckfield; John Nash, Lewiston; Isaac Tyler, Weld; Wm. Dickey, Strong; S. Gould Jr. New Portland; C. Thompson N. Hartford; O. Bolster, Rumford point; Smith & Steward, Anson; C. Jewett, Athens; W. G. Clark Sangerville; C. W. Piper, Levant ; S. Webb & Co. Solon ; 1. Vickery, Parkman; S. A. Todd, Ripley; J. Harvey, Palwyra; W. K. Lancy, Pittsfield: S. Chambers, Albion; J. H. Sawyer, Bates & Selden, Norridge

order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer a newspaper printed in Winthrep, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of June next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

Came that has ever succeeded to the performance of the work intended, to the general satisfaction of all who have purchased or employed it, in this or any other country. The anxiety manifested by Land Sharks to Pirate this Machine by making slight alterations proves conclusively that the principles on which it performs the work, are more desirable than any heretofore.

Came that has ever succeeded to the performance of the work acceeded to the performance of the work all performance of the work all performance of the work intended, to the general satisfaction of all Monson; C. E. Kimball, Dover; E. G. Allen, Stetson; F. W. Bartlett, Harmony; Gould & Russ, Dexter; A. Moore, St. Albans: E. Frye, Devoit to Pirate this Machine by making slight alterations proves conclusively that the principles on which it performance of the work intended, to the general satisfaction of all Monson; C. E. Kimball, Dover; E. G. Allen, Stetson; F. W. Bartlett, Harmony; Gould & Russ, Dexter; A. Moore, St. Albans: E. Frye, Devoit to Pirate this Machine by making slight alterations proves conclusively that the principles on which it performance of the work intended, to the general satisfaction of all Monson; C. E. Kimball, Dover; E. G. Allen, Stetson; F. W. Bartlett, Harmony; Gould & Russ, Dexter; A. Moore, St. Albans: E. Frye, Devoit to Pirate this Machine by making slight alterations proves conclusively that the principles on which it performance of the work have proved the work are succeeded to the general satisfaction of all Monson; C. E. Kimball, Dover; E. G. Allen, Monson; F. W. Bartlett, Harmony; Gould & Russ, Devoit to Pirate this or all the work are succeeded to the performance of the proved th Mercer; Bullen & Prescott, New Sharon; F. A. Butman & Co. Dixmont; F. Shaw, China; L.

> HEALTH AND STRENGTH. Dr. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated

Sherry Wine Bitters, Benjamin and Davis are also prepared to furnish Pitts' 2 horse power. This Horse Power is acknowledged by all who know its merits, to be the best Power that is now in use in this State, and those who are in want will find it profitable to purchase this Power in all the principal towns throughout New England and the Southern and Western States.

ZS HALL BARRINGTON, corner of Sackville

street, Halifax, is general agent for the British Prov-P. S. BARNARD, W. G. SKINNER and PERRY

MORSE are my only authorized travelling agents.
OFFICE, 15 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON. 75 cents per Bottle; 50 cents per paper.

The following are selected from a large number of

Breeder the world over.—Price 25 cents.

—A L S O:—
WESTERN FARMER & GARDENERS ALMAN.
ACK for 1842, by the same Author—Price 25 cents.
The engravings and the chapter on Hogs which it contains are worth more than that—call and buy one.

Notice

From the Dover (N. H.) Gazette.

Dr. Richardson's Bilters.—In our columns may be found an advertisement of the Vegetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S. O. Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to be, undoubtedly composed of a variety of valuable and purely vegetable matter; and from our own experience, as well as others, we can speak highly of their renewal. ngs and the chapter on Hogs which it conth mere than that—call and buy one.

Notice.

CHANDLER & CUSHMAN

Of a variety of variety of variation and purely vegetable matter; and from our own experience, as well as others, we can speak highly of their renovating and invigorating effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters, as they are not a quack nostrum, but discovered, prepared and vended by a regular Physician, a graduation of the system. chandler & cushman offer for sale a general assortment of Oils, Paints and Medicines.

May 27.

21

The Village Woolen Cloth Manufactory.

SUBSCRIBERS having established thems at this place under the firm of MORRELL.

Co. for the purpose of manufacturing Wools for customers, solicit a liberal share of patage of the cush of the confidence of the greatest of the customers, solicit a liberal share of patage of the cush of the

Bitters; they can do no harm, and may do much good, as we are confident in many cases they have put their Machinery in the most thorough repair, and employed the most experienced workmen, and are determined to spare no pains to please those who favor them with their custom.

PRICES FOR MANUFACTORING.

Cassimeres, from 40 to 50 cts. pr. yd.
Satinetts, and find warp,
Blankets, and White Flannel,
Colored Flannel,
Colored and Pressed Cloth,
They have on hand, and will continue to keep a good assortment of CLOTHS, to give in exchange for Wool.
Prices for Carding 3 cents per lb. Cash on delivery.

Oiling, 2

from the Bristol County Democrat, Taunton.

RICHARDSON'S BITTERS.—Of the americas must be known only to tuose who have made use of them. Bitters we used in our family last summer, for general debility and headache, and will find the Bitters very beneficial—they proved so in the case to which we refer.

Turner. May 184

Bitters; they can do no harm, and may do much good, as we are confident in many cases they have. Vegeta-based vegetable medicines are unquestionarbly the most congonial to the human system.
From the News-Letter, Exeter, N. H

Their hardson's Bitters, advertised in another column, are highly spoken of in this vicinity by gentlemen who are not in the habit of drinking bitters, (any more than the good girl was of going to meeting.) for the present of the sold girl was of going to meeting.) for the present of the was of going to meeting.) for the present of the sold girl was of going to meeting.) for the present of the sold girl was of going to meeting.) for the present of the sold girl was of going to meeting.) for the present of the sold girl was of going to meeting.) for the present of the sold girl was of going to meeting.) for the present of the sold girl was of going to meeting.) for the present of the sold girl was of going to meeting.) for the present of the sold girl was of going to meeting.) for the present of the sold girl was of going to meeting.) for the present of the sold girl was of goi

For sale wholesale and retail at his office, 15 Hanover street, Boston. From the Barnstable Patriot.

From the Barnstable Patriot.

Gogshead, Barrel or Gallon, at as good bargains as can be found in the County.

ALSO,

3000 lbs. Havana White, Brown and Porto Rico SUGARS, very low by CHANDLER & CUSHMAN.

May 27.

Clocks! Clocks!!

For Sale by

FZRA WHITMAN, Jr.

Winthrop, April, 27, 1842.

Where the sum of t



### POETRY.

THE ABSENT WIFE. BY ROBERT MORRIS. At twilight's soft and gentle hour When shadows o'er the dull earth creep, And nature feels the soothing power Of coming night and balmy sleep-When the tired lab'rer hastens home His wife and little ones to kiss, And the young beauty anxiously Awaits love's hour of dream-like bliss-When nest-ward hie both bird and bee,

My fondest thought is still for thee! Again at midnight's solemn hour, When eyes are closed and lips are still, And Silence, like a spirit's form, Rests sweetly on each vale and hill. When Love and Grief sit side by side Around some sinking sufferer's bed. Or crime in shadow seeks to hide A form to every virtue dead,-E'en then in dreams thy form I see,

Or waking fondly turn to thee!

At rosy morn, when like a gleam From some far brighter sphere than ours, The sunlight with its golden sheen Awakes the world and tints the flowers-When birds their tuneful numbers raise And chant a welcome to the dawn, When nature lifts her voice in praise, And day, creation-like, is born-Then, when are hymns from land and sea, I bow to Heaven and think of thee!

My lonely room-my quiet hours, No hand to press-no voice to cheer, No form to meet in Pleasure's bowers, No song to melt the soul to tears-No welcome home with looks of joy, No gentle song to tell of love, No day-dreams of our cherished boy, No child-like eyes to point above-No hand to soothe the ruffled brow, Alas! how much I miss thee now

Pity the wretch, who, doomed to roam From day to day this lower sphere, Unloved by any-loving none, Still wasting on from year to year, As lonely as some twinkling orb That trembles in the distant sky, A watcher mid the hosts of night With none to share its company-Unloved while living, and when dead, With none a heart-wrung tear to shed.

Alas! how cold and desolate The path of such a one must be, How dim his hopes-how sad his fate, How cheerless his lone destiny! No eye to mark each changing look, No lip his fever'd brain to press; No gentle one in whisper low, With kindly words his ear to bless,-To point his thoughts from earth to sky, And paint some bright Futurity!

Why do we live? Affections-ties That well and form within the breast. That intertwine our sympathies With hopes and joys that make us blest-These point the panting spirit up To milder realms beyond the skies, And whisper to the trembling soul New bliss awaits in paradise! Oh! what were life with love away, Where earth its bound-its limit clay!

Then soon return, fond one, return, Thy greeting shall be kind and true. Love's lamp again shall brightly burn, And life its purest joys renew! Oh! absence, like the clouds that throw Thick shadows o'er the summer sky, But, passing, leave a brighter glow, A deeper, purer blue on high: So now I want the passing gloom, That light again may gladden home

# MISSCELLANEOUS.

For the Farmer & Advocate. Death of a Sister.

" Oh! solitude, where are the charms, That sages have seen in thy face."

Deep and heartfelt were the emotions which ruled my mind by turns-now enveloping it in darkness, then opening a vista through the thick gloom, to brighter scenes, as I sat by the bedside of the dear departing, and saw the last earthly gaze of a beloved sister forever closed on a group of kind and sympathizing friends.

Sweet hope which had previously clung to earth and glimmered in the bosom to keep off the dark intrusions of despair, now left its seat in the mind, and as the dove sent by Noah, to explore the congregated waters would deign to rest. So hope after taking a disdainful glance at earth, rises above it, and paradise, who has traveled with equal impet- brought to view in this case. We cannot few paces backward" in quick time, and soars in its own element, follows the immortal mind to where it is clothed in robes imous transition !" while the Eternal Son. Heaven's Marshal, cries stand back angels, and ye glorified spirits, give room, for this is my ransomed, my redeemed.

What timely consolation does the Christian religion present to the mind, when sin and misery have spread their gloomy wings over the earth, and death is closing up the

love the dearest from our midst. avidity the numerous answers found in holy furnish us with the most pleasure, are passed far away, picture in our minds the fond scenes Whereupon the animal took chase, came up In cases of recent Baldness where the roots of the hair writ to this question, "if a man die shall he by and forgotten, as though they were of no in which we have been, and solace ourselves with him, and with his fore foot struck his duce a new growth, and is a preventive to Baldness. I live again?" Yes it is plain, the execrable advantage to us. It is a general principle, with sweet reflections. And when we meet blanket, which, like a ship's pennant, floated is a labor saving article, as the hair will keep in its monster, Death, shall be stabbed to the heart, that interest in a thing becomes less and less, that interest in a thing becomes less and less, again, how agreeable to behold the smiling far and gracefully out behind him, from the wigs and Top Pieces, Ladies' Puffs and Curls, and evculture and loose his insatiable grasp upin proportion as we become familiar with it. on his victim—shall be separated from the Things that at first affected us most deeply, of our friend. And yet few think to what play" was repeated several times, till the exsoul, chained in adamant or burned with an- in process of time become so common place, they are indebted for all this pleasure. ihilating fire, and the immortal part of man that they are sometimes even repulsive to our Again, we obtain the most exalted pleas-

finite pleasure and transcendant glory.

such sublime truths. May I ever be as rea- vantage. dy to practice its precepts, as to test upon its lovely promises.

and rambled in the grove—we were happy.

Sin had not began to contaminate the sim-

the days and they travel by.

the effeminacy of her sex.

and generosity.

Did a self loving friend prove inconstant, ienated, and her soft winning voice was the received from these? Who can set it in ortheir council-fire "gone out on the shore."

I come of or they had covered to paying at the received from these? Who can set it in ortheir council-fire "gone out on the shore."

I come of or they had covered to paying at the received from these? Who can set it in ortheir council-fire "gone out on the shore."

I come of or they had covered to paying at the received from these or they had covered to paying at the received from these or they had covered to paying at the received from these or they had covered to paying at the received from these or they had covered to paying at the received from these or they had covered to paying at the received from these or they had covered to paying at the received from these or they had covered to paying at the received from these or they had covered to paying at the received from these or they had covered to paying at the received from these or they had covered to paying at the received from these or they had covered to paying at the received from the shore. first to censure me, while it added a double der before us? charm to the reward of virtue.

like the blossoms which attempt to expand the loss of nature's prime cheerer.

I remember too, when sickness and melancholy invaded the system, how one was extended canopy of the heavens are spread himself and household, with 'spear and hook.' driven away by kind attention, and the other out before us, and we are soon lost in deep. He cleared a small spot of land, built a fraexpelled by the deep felt sympathies of a in heaven born thoughts. O how beauteous med house, and furnished it as well as most sister's fond heart.

by the stormy winds to some frozen Island, less worlds on worlds, that compose our Unidreams of a fairer home and sunny climes, verse! All move in the most perfect order eral daughters. He was a good, clever, fawhere vegetation expands into perfect life, throughout the boundless regions of space ! cetious, inoffensive old soul, given to strong and nativity reigns with all its heart teaching There stand the myriads of worlds, and glit- drink, (poor Pierpole! he never heard of the minstrels, awakes to the horors of his situa- ter in eternal beauty. There they forever Washingtonians ! !) smoking a long pipe, tion, as his eye glances at the desolation, rejoice in the presence of their Creator, and telling "long yarns." To the latter of which surrounds him, and dread winter speaks What can fill us with feelings more grand or these propensities, we are indebted for the again in thrilling accents of his continued po- sublime? What is better calculated to eno- following stories related by himself. tency. So I awake to all the miseries of re- ble our affections, to direct them to proper ality, while solitude stares me in the face, objects, and to lead us to desire inward pu- the woods hunting, and "had taken nothing." and death boasts it has snatched its victim.

thee, thou agent of sin, if the social feelings expanded, and filled with benevolence. Thus are ever more to be enjoyed. The oracles is our happiness increased, as the possession admitted within the lovely gates. Yes, there resulting would be lost upon us. solitude will have an end, and its evil charms poured from the windows of Heaven, found expectation) shall forever cease, and the an- of creation is to be attributed to the above but one spot, (and that its home) where it gels of bliss, whose golden wings were first mentioned agency. I need make no great ny there for which he should have no pecudecorated with the gems of social love in endeavors to explain the various excellencies liar relish, he, like the Paddy, "advanced uosity down the rapid rush of time, not forgetting to visit the bowers of virtue, and re- either by experience or otherwise, how much and told his father that he had seen "Majahmaculate, and is transported with the song, of paying with promptness every act of sympa- pleasure is found in this direction. There is hundy," (i. e. the devil,) in a hollow log. "Worthy is the Lamb." Yes, methinks I thy, shall then brood over the theatre of ce- great pleasure indeed in gazing upon the The next morning his father accompanied see it now, escorted through the pearly gates, lestial love, scattering harmony, union and "human form divine." There is delight in looking back and exclaiming, "O the glori- joy upon the blood washed millions which sur- observing the most perfect work of creation. round the throne of light. S. T. F.

Winthrop, May 14, 1842.

For the Farmer & Advocate.

The pleasures of the eve and ear.

would be almost unable, if called upon, to fascinating attractions. With pleasurabe explain at once and without considerable sensations we look around us. The earth across a pond, on the banks of which he lived leading to return important the stabilished herself in the rilling in in t Sacred Book ! to divulge such cheering, thought upon the subject, their use and ad- itself is enveloped in a robe of living green; for something, and expecting to return im-

organs of our bodies by which we derive the brow, and drive away anxious care;—the an- some "wild varmint," and he proceeded to tion, both as it regards her work and punctuality. While hope seems to leave earth with an greater part of our knowledge in this life. cient forests look glad in the playful beams see what it was. He had gone but a short ton Fushions for Bonnets and Dresses, and every article enticement that almost draws the very soul The pleasures obtained through the agency of the morning sun; - and all nature seems to distance, when he found that he had driven a made in the newest style. after it, recollection crowds the scenes of of these are the subject of this, our vain at- breathe praises to its divine Author. And bear of the largest size "high and dry," into childhood into the mind with irresistible force. tempt. It will be seen, that we propose to does no one hear the melody of nature? Is a very large tree. Here was a case not to We were children together; we gamboled bring to mind the source of those pleasures, he insensible to the charms of the best music be found in "the books" -- no gun, no mortal on the green, plucked daises in the mead, which are so common, that we forget to what in the Universe? Is there no music in the weapon. And he dared not leave him to get To which has been awarded the GREATEST we are indebted for them.

ple yet innocent mind. When we were sent pleasures we derive from the works of art. not the melody of the songsters in the groves? He seized his knife from his belt, fastened to the mental nursery where "the young idea We obtain ideas of grandeur when we look Hears he not the ripple of the rivulet, and it to a pole of convenient length, and prowas taught to shoot,-"The little basket con- upon the proud ship, that sits like a swan up- the roaring of the cataract? Is there not ceeded to climb the tree. Whereupon his taining the frugal repast was carried by our on the face of the waters, and is ready at the harmony in these? Is there not plaintive majesty, Sir Bruin, thinking that his friend mutual aid; we needed no legislation to con- will of feeble man to move majestically over melody in the sighing of the breeze, the Pierpole was "making a little to free with a firm our union, -we were happy in the co- the rough chafing waves and mountain bil- roaring of the blast ? Yes! All, who have short acquaintance," began to "back down" lows. She looks beautiful. How giantlike eyes, see, all, who have ears, hear these. the tree. As a necessary retaliation, when The sun still follows in its accustomed path she bears up under the swift wings of the and the moon in succession, they marked tempest ! How mightily she leaps from wave out these organs, let us look at the man de- severe thrust in the parts nearest to him, to wave! The wind is high; the heavens How mutable is every thing earthly. Time are black; the sea is angry; the lightnings his birth, he cannot speak. He is entirely climb up again. The Indian pursued, giving in its ceaseless course brought us to older flash; the poles thunder; - all nature is in shut out from pleasing intercourse with men. him the length of his knife, whenever he tried vears; the intellect began to expand—the mad strife; and yet she moves on ! We are His mind is in the darkness of midnight to get down, till he could get up no further, mind grasped at greater things—the gewgaws at the depot; and yonder goes like a flash of He is in scarcely more favorable circumstan- when he crawled upon a large limb out of gether with the aduption of their peculiar machiner of childhood began to flit unobserved before lightning the rail-road car! Green fields, ces, than one confined in a dungeon. He Pierpole's reach, where he bled profusely for [not yet used by others] for despatch in making, and of childhood began to flit unobserved before lightning the rail-road car! Green neids, ces, than one confined in a dungeon. He Pierpole's reach, where he bled profusely for the wood parts of the plow, enables them the eyes, and higher objects would only corforests, and many a lofty hill glide swiftly by gropes his way through life, neither giving some time, and at length fell to the ground, to offer to the FARMERS and DEALERS those of a respond with maturer minds. Still we were us. We are excited; we are delighted. or receiving any benefit. From all the plea- and was soon despatched by the Indian and superior and of the most approved construction, and a not divided. She was my superior in age, Our minds are filled with pleasurable emo- sures we have enumerated he is excluded. his dog. and naturally sublime and romantic in her tions of beauty and grandeur. Here is a In short, his mind has little or no manifestameditations, which richly compensated for watch, the keeper of time. It is small. It tion in this world. takes little room. It may be our constant We read the thoughts of men and gazed companion. We admire its beauty and utilwith extacy on the works of nature. If I ity. And this leads us to consider the fact, was delighted with the high-toned morals, that by the use of our eyes and ears we deabstruse thoughts, or elegant style of a poet, rive not only pleasure, but also advantage. she would point out the fine feelings which For who without those organs could either gave the impulse, or admire his philanthropy make or use the admirable works of art? the Indians, and especially every story rethey come to the falls, and hauling one end them so much celebrity for superior strength and du If the sun rose in gorgeous splendor or set would not excite our admiration, or give us though it is not "quite so bright." It is my selves up to sleep. But soon their frail bark in triumphant majesty, while its mild rays pleasure. We should see no beauty in the object in this communication to give you a washed off from the shore, and they were harly adapted for turning over Green Sward, (and have were reflected from the attending clouds, splendid paintings, and specimens of sculp- bird's eye view of the history, and some of awakened in a short time by the roar of the which imbibed its departing effulgence; it ture, which fill our museums, and the halls of the exploits of one Pierpole, an Indian, in falls to a sense of their danger. They put Oct. in Massachusetts, and other States where they rethe moon walked in modest beauty, or the the independent. We should care not for my usual common place way, so peculiar to forth every exertion, but could not gain the stars shone with a peculiar briliancy through all the elegancies and conveniences of life! me. the fair expanse of heaven, and I admired, Nor is the ear deficient in furnishing its part Old Pierpole abode long with the white their canoe alongside of a rock, which rear-performed by Ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse & my admiration was enhanced when their beau- of pleasure in the works of art. Who is not man after the rest of his brethren of the for- ed its head amid the rushing waters, to which The American Institute, at their Fair, held at New ty was displayed in language seasoned by pleased with the tones of melody? And what est had retired from the hamlets of civilizathey held fast, taking turns. At last they befemale taste, which would have sweetened is better calculated to stir the soul with pleas tion. Long after they had ceased to hunt came so fatigued, that his wife told Pierpole each awarded to Raggles, Nourse & Mason, Medals the sublimer thoughts of a Shakespear or a ant emotions? Who is not delighted with the bear in the mountains, to chase the deer to take another good portion from the jug. for the best and most perfect Plows; and at many the plaintive melody of the sharp, the brisk and moose in the forests, and to spear the "No!" said Pierpole, "me no drink, we goand cheerful sounds of the piano, and the speckled salmon in the limpid waters of their ling to Mojahundy sartin." "Hold on then," premiums have been awarded for their Ploughs, by or my own youthful mind wander from the deep, swelling and majestic tones of the or- pleasant rivers and streams.—Long after said she, "me drink." Having taken a paths of virtue, a sister's love was never al. gan? Who can tell the amount of pleasure their war dance had become obsolete, and strong potation, she lay down in the canoe,

Tell me cruel death, but no, I scorn to ask nature up to nature's God." Our minds are a visage long and sad, he directed his weary of the Most High have already insinuated the of right feelings in the heart is always pro- tigued, that he thought he could poceed no fact. For if love, reverence and memory ductive of pleasure. And all this results from farther, and looking around he espied an old exist with double life, and consciousness con- the use of our eyes. Had we no means of hollow tree lying on the ground, to which he tinues the same through endless ages, we taking cognisance of these wondrous works, bent his steps, resolving to make it his shelmay well conclude the social faculties will be of course all the advantages and pleasures ter and "bed," if not his "board." As he Again, the pleasure we derive from be- he saw something at the farther end of the (which at the best are suspense and anxious holding and associating with the "other half" log, that appeared to him like two balls of

have failed to have found out before this time, And we do not lack proof as to the extent beauty of females, and they in their turn look kindly on the men. But this pleasure of the

of its Maker, shall cease to follow the earth greatest utility to us, while we exist in our spring, when nature is arraying herself in her lays gave the old man time to get up with his Milliken, Farmington.

in its orbit, strike off and migrate to spend present state, are so far forgotten, that one most beautiful garments-putting on her most boy, and he now shot the moose the long summer of eternity in regions of in- would be almost unable, if called upon, to fascinating attractions. With pleasurabe At another time he had occasion to go

-flowers bloom on every side, filling the mediately, he did not take his gun with him. occupied by Miss Dinsmore, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, and assures them that Of this class are the eye and the ear, those air with fragrance; -gentle breezes fan your Shortly after his arrival, his dog "treed" bleating of the sheep on the hills, and the his gun, lest he should find him gone. Still To these, then, we are indebted for all the lowing of the herds in the vales? Hears he the Indian's "Indian-wit" failed him not.

prived of them. Deprived of hearing from which caused him to reverse the order, and EPHEBUS.

Boston, May 20, 1842.

For the Farmer & Advocate. Old Pierpole. OR SCENES IN THE FOREST.

MR. HOLMES :- As every thing said of All the wonderful works we have mentioned lating to them, has a peculiar interest in it, al- of the canoe upon the shore, they gave them-

Again, we obtain great pleasure from be- blue lakes with their frail barks, and to woo down the whirling waters in safety. I love to acknowledge the power of female holding the beauties of the firmanent through their dusky mates in the still groves.—Long But the time drew near when Pierpole of the Mass. Society's premium, at the trial at Worinfluence. The very thoughts elate me; I the agency of the eye. Let us endeavor to after all this, we say, did Pierpole choose to should take leave of his white friends, and join cester, in the Autumn of 1840, they nevertheless, had boast of it, for it imparts a dignity to the morous places of abode. There is nothing to of land in the town of Strong, on the banks in the shade, sickly and uncomely, mourning disturb our contemplation. And now we of the Sandy river, near one of those places look up into the blue vault above our heads, in the river called "Salmon holes," that he and gaze upon the glorious scene. The wide might thence draw forth his daily meat for to look upon is this grand display of the pow- of the poor whites of those days, bought a As the lost mariner who has been driven er of the Supreme Being! Behold the count- cow &c. like unto the people of his adoption. His family consisted of a wife, son, and sev-

> One day his son, Seasup, had been out in rity? Yea, we are thus led to look "through So at the close of the day with a heavy heart, steps towards his home. But before he reached his paternal fire, he became so fawas crawling slowly into this resting place, fire. Believing that there might be compahelped a little by fear, he reached his home, him to the spot, and availed himself of two fine fat cubs.

At another time friend Pierpole was going and power of this sensation. The men ad- out to hunt for moose, and his boy wished to mire and take pleasure in observing the go with him, but he had no gun for him. So to accommodate the lad, he took an old bayonet and fastened it to a long pole. After If we examine the sources from which we eye is exceeded, when the ear approaches, they had been out a short time, they started derive our pleasant emotion:, we shall, per- and hears the living words of refined inter- a moose. The boy with the recklessness of haps, obtain some new and important ideas. course. We linger long in the company of the young Indian, took chase, and greatly to bring it before the public, fully assured of its intrinsic last springs of pleasure by taking those we We are apt to forget the importance of things, friends. We dwell long and fondly on the outstripped his old father. As the deep snow worth and its ability to sustain itself among the nawith which we have been long familiar. So kind words that fall from their lips. It is troubled the moose exceedingly, the boy when inclined to shed; restores the color when faded Then it is that we grasp with the greatest that those things, and those objects, which pleasant for us to recall them when we are overtook him, and gored him unmercifully. when dry, and restores it to a healthy state. asperated animal finally gave a blow, that if. It is a pure and natural article without any mi circumscribed by love of self, uncontracted minds. Those objects and organs that alby connection with earth, in the pure image ways have been, and a lways will be of the spilled the poor Indian's brains. These de- a Co. Winthrop; G. S. Carpenter, Augusta; J. J.

To see how wretched we should be with- he came within reach, Pierpole gave him a

Once as he and his wife were going down the Androscoggin in a canoe above those the first who lengthened and otherwise so improved tremendous falls, over which no living thing the form of the Cast Iron Plow, that it takes up the had ever been known to go in safety, designing to take their canoe out and carry it round |-turning it over flat, with the least possible bending the falls, when they arrived there, and having a little of the "obebe" with them, they the least power of draft. Their castings are composed become essentially "fuddled" just before shore. They succeeded, however, in getting and in all thirty-one Premiums for the best work Long after they had ceased to navigate the Pierpole let go of the rock, and they went inms for the best work in the field, were awarded to

> suce-an, his daughter was taken violently different plowmen, who sick and in a short time died. Whereupon nine different Ploughs, made by Ruggles, Nourse & he charged his gun very heavy, went out of jums with the same Plow to which was awarded the doors and fired it. And when his neighbors Mass. Society's premium; and it is here worthy of inquired of him "why he did it;" he replied, two full committees (of seven each) of the most intell-"to let the Great Spirit know that she was igent and practical farmers. (whose occupation best coming." He mourned her death exceedingly. "The flower of the forest is withered. and appointed by the Trustees of the County Agricul-The beauty of the vale is gone. The loveliness of my fireside is departed. The wild pense imported from Scotland, one of rose of the mountain is plucked up. The the only genuine plow of the kind in the U. States, and music of her voice is no more heard. The the only kind approved in England or Scotland, from green woods ring no more with her songs. The river is silent and still. No longer is it ing the principle entire,) as renders them adapted to disturbed by her swift paddle. My dog is the use of our own Country, and they are strongly recsad. He looks even to the rising of the sun. The clouds stop to look down at her grave. They behold and pass on in silence. Pierpole's hopes are cut off. He will never more from the best manufacturers—Spades, large and toy—
> See joy. Sadly will he paddle over the lake. Transplanting Trowels—Ladies' Weeding do—Saws, of various kinds—Straw Cutters—Field Rollers—Grass Mournfully will he climb the mountain. Shears, French pat.-Border Shears, French pat.-Pierpole is old and heavy. His limbs fail him. His eyes see not well. He will ever mourn Molly sucean. He will soon follow

> on the kappy mountains!" Soon after this another of his daughters Revolving Horse Rakes-Hand Rakes-Anti-Friction was taken sick, and he believing that his Cranks—Peat Knives and Spades—Chains, of all kinds misfortunes were sent upon him because he -Iron Bars-Charn Drills-Wheel Barrows-Translived with the white man, he promised the Great Spirit, that he would return to his brethren, if he would spare him this child. And awhile afterwards, his child having recovered her health, he fulfilled his promise. and with his whole family emigrated to Canada, where he was long since gathered unto his fathers.

EPHEBUS. Farmington, March 10, 1842.

Lewis' Arabian Hair Oil.





NFORMATION respecting the virtues of this high ly esteemed Oil, was obtained of an Arabian, and are not entirely dead, it will invigorate them and pro-

Millinery and Dress Making. established herself in the village, in the shop formerly on the above business, and assures them that no exer tions on her part shall be wanting to give them satisfac. Winthrop village, May 20, 1842.

The Plow

number of Premiums!



Boston Agricultural Ware House, and SEED STORE,

Quincy Hall, South Market Street, Boston, by Ruggles, Nourse Mason. onnected with their long established and well known Plow and Agricultural Tool Manufactory, at Worcester, Mass.

Their long and devoted attention to the improvement and manufacture of Plows, with their practical and experimental knowledge of Plows and Plowing, togreater variety than can be obtained elsewhere, among which are those adapted to all kinds and conditions of soil, and modes, notions, and principles of plowing and culture throughout the United States. They were furrow-slice with the greatest ease, bearing it equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mould-board and twisting, and preserves it smooth and unbroker creating very slight friction, and of course requiring of an admixture, (known only by the manufacturers, of several kinds of superior iron-it is this which gives

Within the last year [1841,] they constructed and added to their assortment four sizes of Floughs pecutermed them the "Green Sward Plow") which we a proved at several of the Plowing Matches in Sept. and ceived the universal approbation of agriculturists, and the Committees, and where were awarded the first,

Committees, and the universal approbation of their performances, by the congregated practical Farmers. At the Plowing Matches of the Agricultural Sociecompetitors using Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Plows; and although their Plow failed to receive the award Mason, running side by side, competing for the premremark, that the said nine premiums were awarded by tural Society.
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason have at considerable ex-

which they are now making the same kind so simplified and modified and at such reduced prices, (preservommended by scientific Agriculturists. Cultivators, three sizes-Harrows, various kinds-

Charns, most approved-Grain Cradles, New York patterns-Seed Sowers-Corn Planters-Corn Shellers, several kinds-Hoes, a large variety-Shovels, Axes and Hatchets-Patent Axe Handles-Curry her to the land of shades. There he will see Combs-Siekles-Vegetable Cutters-Scythe Sneaths Molly sucean. He will hunt the fleet deer -Scythes, of various kinds-Scythe Rifles, Darby's patent-Scythe Stones-Ox Yokes and Bows-Ox Balls -Bush and Bill Hooks-Dirt Scrapers-Bull Ringsplanters - Budding Knives -- Pruning Knives -- Hovey's Straw Cutter.

New crop of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS direct from the growers. Plows for sale at the principle Towns and Villages in Boston, April 9, 1842.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.** 

A large assortment of Fresh Spring Goods as can be found in Kennebec, and will be sold as low, at retail.

Cheap lot of Dry Goods. 4000 yards PRINTS from 5 1-2 c to 30 per

yard. 200 yards splendid M. De Laines. 100 " Printed Lawns.

Fig. and plain Allepines, Silk Shawle, Lace Vails, M. De Lains Shawls & Handkerchiefs, Mohan 1-2 Shawls and Gloves, Men's bluck silk and pocket Handkerchiefs, Ladies white and colored Cotton Hoes, do. white and black Silk and Cotton Gloves, light drab and black Silk for Dresses,

Umbrellas, and so on. ALSO,

A beautiful article of VELVETEEN for Gents

14 ps. Broad Cloths. Blue, black, brown, mixed, drab, green, blue black, olive, &c. different qualities and prices. ALSO,

A good assortment of CASSIMERES & SATTINETTS, Brown Sheetings and Drillings,

Together with a good assortment of SUMMER CLOTH for boys wear. 400 Rolls PAPER HANGINGS, Looking Glasses, Crockery and Glass Ware. STANLEY & CLARK.